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MR. LLOYD GEORGE ELECTED HEAD OF NATIONAL LIBERALS

British Premier Now Has Party Machine Ready to Hand in Shape of Newly Formed National Liberal Council

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Friday)—The new organization of the Coalition Liberal Party, of which Mr. Lloyd George is the leader, came definitely into being today, when at a great conference of Liberal ministers and party organizers at Central Hall, Westminster, the "National Liberal Council" was formed on the motion of Sir Gordon Hewart, the Attorney-General.

Mr. Lloyd George was subsequently elected president, and Winston Churchill vice-president of the council, and the only European Prime Minister who has survived the trials of the post-war period and held unbroken bonds since the war has now a party machine ready to hand without depending upon the organization of independent Liberalism.

As Sir Gordon pointed out the new organization will be a rallying point for liberal minded men of all parties, the source of that equality with the Coalition Unionists which is the basis of the friendship and through which the Liberals hope to get a fairer agreement with the Unionists on the allocation of seats when a general election comes, and a provision for the future when the Coalition comes to an end.

Primarily the conference was domestic in interest, but it was a historic occasion in the history of English politics, and therefore of interest to other nations which have copied English institutions, and its possible ultimate effects as yet unseen on the position of Mr. Lloyd George and on the international diplomacy in which he had been such an outstanding figure increased the importance of the session.

New Party

Sir Gordon made it plain that the new organization is not a new party, it is only a new organization within the Liberal Party, formed as a result of the excommunication by the Wee Green or Anquistian Liberals of the Liberals who have supported Mr. Lloyd George in combating with the Unionists to form a coalition.

He said that the new council will have "further wide interests" of "cooperation to free Trade, tax reduction, and reform, and further a restoration of the absolute rule of the House of Lords."

The most important speech of the day was that of the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Churchill, though it cannot compare in interest with the expected speech of Mr. Lloyd George on Saturday. The central fact in the political situation, Mr. Churchill said, was the Irish settlement. That settlement had been achieved by cooperation of both historic parties, and by the loyal comradeship of leading men. Was it not absurd to suppose that the men who had just come through such an ordeal, would allow themselves to be separated and involved in party and personal quarrels?

He would be a poor patriot who at this juncture sought to divide the forces whose continued cooperation was essential to the immediate future of the country. Union and common action by the powerful forces now gathered together under the leadership of the Prime Minister would not easily be overthrown. They would endure, so long as their endurance was required in the general interest of the nation.

Stability Needed

The deep, main interest of the nation was stability. Violent opinions, courses and controversies would not be helpful. Recuperation required stability. It required national cooperation and not party strife. At home traders must feel assured that a period of tranquility was to be measured not in months but years, and must feel assured the burden of taxation would be reduced. Workmen must know that the goes of living would fall, and every one must know that there would be no opportunity for class aggression on either side.

Stability was the need abroad, no less than at home. Everywhere the need was for confidence and continuity. Anyone who had followed recent discussions in Washington and in France would realize how much depended upon the course they took, and upon the strength and authority of those who spoke for them.

To make possible a continuance of the ties of friendship which united them to the French nation, to prevent competition in armaments between friends and allies, to promote a general atmosphere of easement and appeasement, of confidence and mitigation throughout Europe, to recreate and reanimate vanished and impoverished customers, to make sure that the German people and government were given a fair chance to make amends—all these lay at the foundation of the prosperity of their islands.

The Pivot of Europe

With 2,000,000 unemployed, they were bound to consider a revival of world credit and the stimulus of the purchasing power of their potential

customers was vital to their well-being. All interests, every class were intimately involved in the success, firmness and wisdom with which these great matters were handled. They would only be satisfactorily handled on a basis of stability and continuity.

This note of stability was also sounded by Austen Chamberlain in a speech at Glasgow on Thursday evening. Britain, he said, had proved the pivot on which Europe turned. Their stability was Europe's greatest hope. Persistence in the policy they had followed had raised their credit as high as ever it had stood in their history. This stood to the credit of that cooperation of parties which had resulted in the Coalition Government.

Like Mr. Churchill, too, Mr. Chamberlain held up the alternative of a Labor Government as a great argument against dissolving the Coalition, holding up the former as an example of class government in its worst form.

TANGIER QUESTION STILL UNSETTLED

Proposal However Made to Refer Differences Between Great Britain, France and Spain to the League of Nations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Friday)—The future government of Tangier on the north coast of Africa, southwest of Gibraltar, has come up again as one of the questions at issue between Britain and France now awaiting settlement. A third power, Spain, is also interested in the question, and diplomatic exchanges have recently taken place between the three powers, so that some arrangement might be come to in regard to a problem which is of at least 20 years' standing.

Before the outbreak of the war in 1914, the city of Tangier with its environs, measuring a total of about 140 square miles, by various agreements between the powers interested, had been established as an international zone, pending settlement of its permanent status. The limits of the zone were actually determined by the Franco-Spanish treaty of November, 1912, which included a protocol concerning the cooperation of French and Spanish capital in the railway which connects Tangier to Fez, the capital of French Morocco.

The importance of Tangier lies in the fact that it is the Mediterranean port for all the hinterland of Spanish Morocco, and temporary internationalization seemed the only way to reconcile the conflicting views as to its disposal until an agreement should be reached on its permanent status.

Discussions on the subject were held up by the outbreak of war, and mean while the government of Tangier has been more or less a makeshift one. Important questions have been left to the representatives in Tangier of Britain, France, and Spain, and matter have been complicated by the fact that, although geographically Tangier seems to be necessary to the economic welfare of Spanish Morocco, the bulk of the property in the city is owned by French Nationals. Lately Spaniards have been buying extensively with a view to strengthening their claim to have a voice as to the future government of Tangier.

Proposals to hold a joint conference between representatives of Britain, France and Spain have so far not resulted in anything definite. It is understood that it has proved impossible to decide on a meeting place, and moreover France has made a proposal which British authorities feel sure would not form a useful basis of negotiations with the Spanish Government.

Without implying that a deadlock has taken place, or that it would be impossible for the three powers to come to an agreement on the future of Tangier, it is proposed in certain circles that the matter should be referred to the jurisdiction of the League of Nations, thereby avoiding the friction that might otherwise occur.

In light of the French attitude on the submarine question at Washington and the emphasis laid on the importance of having large numbers of black troops available for the French Army, the desirability from the French viewpoint of a corridor through to the Mediterranean from French Morocco and striking the coast at such an excellent port as Tangier is obvious.

The Moroccan coast is difficult. The French seaboard on the Mediterranean, east of the Spanish zone, is negligible, while on the Atlantic, Mogador and Agadir, the two chief ports in French Morocco are sheltered but as a rule vessels cannot approach nearer the coast than 1½ to 2 miles. El-Arash is by far the best natural harbor on the Atlantic, and this lies within the Spanish zone southwest of Tangier.

"Mr. Poincaré on the Warpath" Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—Raymond Poincaré's speech on Thursday in the French Chamber of Deputies has made a most unfavorable impression here. Even the Liberal and Socialist newspapers admit that his references to Germany were of a most unfortunate nature. "Vorwärts" declares: "The new French Premier sees nothing but war which is over, alliances which he wants and France's so-called rights which he is determined to defend." For Germany, adds "Vorwärts," Mr. Poincaré's speech is a real warning to beware. Stupidness was never more dangerous for Germany than at present, and it must prove to the world that any failure to carry out reparations pledges is due not to bad will on her part but to economic impossibilities.

"Mr. Poincaré on the warpath," cries the "Tägliche Rundschau," and

PREMIER'S SPEECH IS WELL RECEIVED

Raymond Poincaré's Policy Is Largely Confined to French Needs but It Appealed Above All to National Sentiments

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris PARIS, France (Friday)—Undoubtedly the reception of Raymond Poincaré in political circles is of the warmest character. There were moments in his speech when practically the whole Chamber, with the exception of a little band of Socialists, applauded fervently, and especially when Mr. Poincaré declared that France had done her utmost to prevent the war, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor saw rising in their seats nine-tenths of the deputies.

The truth is that Mr. Poincaré touched precisely the right chords for this Chamber. He appeared in the role of an intense patriot, who insists upon full reparations, who denies allegations of militarism, who declares France to be a great nation, who can take no instructions from anyone nor subordinate her policy to other policies. His speech, summed up in few words, amounts to that. It is of course somewhat negative, and does not promise any real progress.

The Genoa Conference

Moreover, although the information gathered in most authoritative circles maintains that Mr. Poincaré will not, if he can avoid it, go back on Aristide Briand's promises to attend the Genoa congress, nevertheless the new Premier in the course of the debate appeared to push rather further his opposition than was expected.

That he will raise insurmountable difficulties is not, however, believed, and something should be discounted from impetuous declarations during vivacious debates. Certainly on analysis his discourse does not show a wide vision. It confines itself to French needs, and encourages above all national sentiments.

Friendship With England

The attitude of newspapers in some cases betrays a consciousness of the excessive narrowness of Mr. Poincaré's viewpoint, although on the whole he is enthusiastically approved. The "Intransigent," for example, writes that Mr. Poincaré continues the work of Mr. Briand though in another manner, but it indicates that Mr. Poincaré is wrong to repudiate his predecessors, and, if France abandons methods of persuasion and presses her claims more vigorously, she must be careful not to incur the reproach of imperialism.

The Poincaré Ministry will be welcome, it says, and win popularity, it knows, without vainglory or provocation, how to show a firm front. Germany, and at the same time demonstrate to England that her precious friendship should be manifested in less deep disconcerting ways.

Marshal Petain's Post

On the other hand, "Ere Nouvelle," organ of the Radicals, rebukes him for his attitude of the savior who is to pull back the country from the edge of the precipice to which the Allies and preceding French Governments have pushed it. Such a pose is disagreeable for the French Government.

It is absurd to call it a workingmen's government. The workingmen have nothing to do with it. They have been betrayed, Mr. Crane asserted.

Moreover it is not Russian Government. The Russians are bitterly opposed to it and are merely waiting until they can be delivered. Asked how it was possible, if that were true, for the Bolsheviks to retain power so long, Mr. Crane declared that it was through sheer terrorism. The terrorist committee, euphemistically dubbed counter revolutionary committee by the Soviet Government, robs and murders at will. The government left over in large part from the Germans. Men who would have opposed the Bolsheviks have been driven out of the country.

No one dares move for, at the least indication, he is taken and is no more heard of.

College Has No Facilities

Mr. Crane told of investigations which he undertook, some for himself, and some in response to the request of persons in Peking. In one case he found a family of five little children, the father gone and the mother killed the week before. In Moscow, it was difficult to find his old friends. One dare not go in by the front door; that is a sign of bourgeoisie and subjects the offender to peril. The back doorways are littered with unmoved rubbish and all names are obliterated. He found an old friend finally, a composer of church music, who told him that he had composed a liturgy. He went to hear it one evening and that night the composer was taken. He had a similar experience with an artist in Petrograd.

He thus, according to critics, showed a certain suppleness of spirit that he may well show in larger questions. A shrewd political judge predicts that either the Poincaré Ministry will collapse in two months over Genoa or will last two years.

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other newspapers endorse the view expressed in those words. Meanwhile German political parties, realizing the urgency of balancing the budget, are reaching a compromise on the vexed question of the new taxation to be imposed.

REFUGEES SEEN AS HOPE OF RUSSIA

Intellectuals Left in Country Are Too Few to Establish New Government, Says Charles R. Crane, When Bolshevik Fail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—There are not enough intellectuals left in Russia to establish a new government when the Bolsheviks have failed, declared Charles R. Crane, former United States Minister to China, speaking before a large audience in the Russian Embassy here yesterday at the annual meeting of the Central Committee for Russian Relief.

The only hope for the future of Russia, and a world without Russia is unthinkable, in his opinion, lies in the refugees who are scattered throughout the countries bordering Russia in large numbers and elsewhere throughout the world.

When Mr. Crane was giving up his post in China he prepared to make his way through Siberia and Russia to investigate conditions at first hand. He has been in Russia many times—this was his twenty-third visit—he knows the language and understands the people. From the time that he went to China he had this in mind and planned to carry it out when he should be ready to return to America.

The Soviet Government had no desire to let Mr. Crane see for himself how things were retrogressing in Russia and his first attempt to gain permission to enter Russia were frustrated. Finally, however, the leader of the Far Eastern Republic, fearing that to deny Mr. Crane this concession would create a bad impression in the United States, where every effort was being made to obtain favorable regard for the Chita Government, communicated directly with Lenin and won his consent.

Roubles at Any Price

Mr. Crane prepared himself for his trip financially by buying 100,000,000 roubles for \$3000. A little later he could have bought them for \$2000 and before he left Russia, for \$1000. Printing paper money is one of the few remaining industries in Russia. Mr. Crane said that the men thus employed had protested and asked why they should work when other workingmen did not. They were finally told that if they would go on with the printing until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, they could have materials and print money for themselves after that hour.

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CAMPAIGN AIMED AT VACCINATIONS

Speakers at Medical Liberty League Meeting Say That Time Is Ripe for the Unseating of Medical Aggression

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts

—An active legislative campaign against compulsory vaccination was started by the Medical Liberty League with a public meeting in Springfield last night. That the time is ripe for a popular rising against autocratic control of public health as administered by a few was stressed throughout the meeting. Besides members of the league, supporters of the league's purposes were in attendance from many near-by places.

Henry D. Nunn, general counsel of the league, in opening the meeting, declared that the time had come when the opponents of medical aggression in Massachusetts must show their voting strength which, he said, had been heretofore very much underestimated.

He said that the friends of medical liberty and lovers of fair play generally everywhere in the State should be aroused by the statement of Dr. Samuel B. Woodward, chairman of the committee on state and national legislation of the Massachusetts Medical Society, recently published in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, which, he asserted, clearly showed that for years there could have been no fair hearing of the question of vaccination by the joint Public Health Committee of the General Court.

It was not surprising, Mr. Nunn said, to the medical liberty forces that the small professional group working for vaccination should have done their utmost to control the appointments

ference cannot consider anything that has been agreed upon in the Versailles Treaty?" asked Senator Johnson.

"Oh, that has not been suggested at all," answered Senator Lodge. "As a matter of fact, this is the only question where they are bound if it is forced upon them."

"They are only bound if they want to be?" asked Senator Johnson.

"I take it," said Senator Lodge, "that the seven powers that have signed the Versailles Treaty would hesitate to break it if Japan appealed to them to stand by their signatures."

Versailles Treaty and Japan

In the course of further colloquy Senator Lodge said the United States could act and China could act, but if Japan takes a stand on the Versailles agreement there are six other powers which are bound by the Versailles Treaty.

"Do those six powers take the attitude that they can do nothing unless Japan agrees?" asked Senator Johnson. "Or is that the attitude our delegates take?"

"I have assumed," said Senator Lodge, "that if it was brought into a plenary conference—an open conference—that would be the end of the Shantung question."

Asserting that he was very anxious to have Japan give up Shantung Senator Lodge added, "I stand on the reservation which I offered in the Senate. My own judgment is that if a plenary conference is called upon to act upon that question without the assent of China and Japan, nothing will be done and Shantung will remain with Japan."

"Suppose it were before the League of Nations," said William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho. "In how much better condition would they be?"

"The signatory powers could not act if it were brought before the League," said Senator Johnson, "any more than they could act now."

Delicacy of Situation

William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, did not assent to this view and held that those who are bound by the Treaty of Versailles "would aid in bringing the matter before the proper tribunal set up by the League of Nations."

"If the Senator will allow me to say one word," said Senator Underwood, "because this question is one we are very earnest about, and it is very important to world affairs and is just approaching a settlement; in any delegation or governmental instrumentality which tried right now to throw this into a plenary session and force somebody's hand would be throwing a monkey wrench into a piece of machinery that may effect the world very seriously, whereas I think, if it is let alone for a short time, it will work itself out fairly satisfactorily; at least I have every reason to hope that it will, and that a fairly reasonable settlement can be arrived at."

"That is the exact state of the case," said Senator Lodge. "The only method of bringing about a settlement of the Shantung question is that adopted, and I have very strong hopes, which I share with the Senator from Alabama, that this question which has been long discussed between Japan and China will be settled in a way which will be very satisfactory to the people of the United States. I do not think anything can be done now outside that will advance it."

China's Military Budget

Future Financial Advances May Depend on Reduction of Arms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—

—Although certain senators are already beginning to seize upon what

may prove to be weak spots in some of the decisions of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament and, consideration of Pacific and Far Eastern questions, in anticipation of the transfer of discussion from the Pan-American Building to the Senate Chamber, and some correspondents are trying to draw a deadly parallel between the Washington and the Paris conferences, most of the delegates regard the situation with calm confidence.

It was never expected, it was explained yesterday, that the Conference would be able to reach agreements that would satisfy every one, or to disentangle all the knotty problems that were brought before it. Understanding has been reached on some of the most important questions confronting the world, good understanding has been promoted, progress has been made along lines where it was most difficult. The delegates are working with the utmost good feeling on the matters remaining for their consideration.

Resolution Offered

At the meeting of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern questions yesterday reduction of military forces in China was taken up, the following resolutions being presented by Senator Underwood.

"Whereas, The powers attending this Conference have been deeply impressed by the severe drain on the public revenues of China through the maintenance in various parts of the country of military forces, excessive in number, and controlled by the military forces of the provinces without coordination; and"

"Whereas, The continued maintenance of these forces appears to be mainly responsible for China's unsettled political conditions; and"

"Whereas, It is felt that large and prompt reductions of these forces will not only advance the cause of China's political unity and economic development, but will hasten her financial rehabilitation;

"Therefore, Without any intention to interfere in the internal problems of

China, but animated by the sincere desire to see China develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government, alike in her own interest and in the general interests of trade; And, Being inspired by the spirit of this Conference, whose aim is to reduce, through the limitation of armament, the enormous disbursements which manifestly constitute the greater part of the encumbrance upon enterprise and national prosperity; it is Resolved, That this Conference express to China the earnest hope that

nations. External beneficent influences may aid, but in the end the Chinese people must work out their own political salvation."

Resolves Benefit Japan

Baron Shidehara Says China's "Open Door" Will Now Become a Fact Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In his first statement to the press on the work of the Conference, Baron Shidehara, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, and one of the principal Japanese delegates, declared last night that resolutions providing for equal opportunity for all nations in China would for the future make the "open door" an actuality instead of a model.

Baron Shidehara asserted that the resolutions were such as to compel the publication of all agreements and that this in itself would prevent the scramble for concessions and improper contracts that were frequently entered into in the past. He added that Japan has no objection whatever to the publication of such contracts and that the only difficulty at the moment is the practical one of whether or not the government has the authority to compel the publication of agreements entered into with China by Japanese nationals.

The statement of the Japanese Ambassador in connection with the "open door" resolutions was as follows:

"Japan is not only satisfied with but has welcomed the series of resolutions before the Conference for the improvement of conditions in China. Apart from sentiment, it is directly to Japan's interest to associate herself with the powers in agreements tending to stabilize China's domestic as well as her foreign relations."

Costly Competition Removed

The record of scramble and competition in China in the past has been costly to Japan. Japan cannot fail to be benefited as well as China and by regulating and making public established rights in the future the dangerous system of seeking improper advantages will be terminated.

"China without danger to her foreign relations will relieve Japan of much anxiety and a progressive China will have more raw material with which to supply Japan's industries and a greater purchasing power for Japanese products. As Secretary Hughes said in the committee, the resolutions will make the 'open door' a fact instead of a model. All this is apart from the fact that Japan's foreign policy is one of getting accord among the powers."

Baron Shidehara's optimistic statement on the effect of the "open door" resolutions is regarded as to some extent an answer to the vigorous criticism launched from several quarters in the past 48 hours on account of failure of the Far East Committee to adopt the fourth of the Hughes resolutions, which would compel agreements of the past to come up before the Board of Reference wherever it was claimed that these were inconsistent with the terms of the present resolutions.

Whether the American delegation will attempt to get a clause similar to the one dropped into the expected resolution on "existing commitments" is doubtful. In such a move, however, it is clearly indicated that Great Britain and Italy would stand with the American delegation.

Optimistic Note Sounded

Baron Shidehara, after discussing "open door" regulations, touched on the question of Shantung, declaring that satisfactory progress had been made toward a settlement. He admitted, however, in answer to questions, that all the agreements with the exception of that providing for the withdrawal of troops would fail unless the Shantung railroad controversy was satisfactorily adjusted, this being the sine qua non of an agreement.

No further instructions, he declared, had been received from Tokyo. It was stated in Chinese quarters yesterday that Peking is standing firm for the adoption of the Chinese proposal for a settlement. It looks now as if the apprehension of Tokyo possibly forcing the hand of the new Chinese Cabinet has evaporated.

The members of all the delegations are confident that a settlement on the railroad is forthcoming. More than that, the belief is gaining ground that the Japanese must make the move for further concessions. In the last analysis, it is believed that if China stands pat for complete control of the railroad Japan must sound a retreat along the whole line, as to do otherwise would injure the nine-power Far Eastern treaties.

Public sentiment, as reflected in the debate in the United States Senate yesterday when Oscar Underwood and Henry Cabot Lodge, two members of the American delegation, gave assurance of a solution satisfactory to the American people is also expected to affect the attitude with which the Japanese delegation will approach this final phase of the Shantung question.

I. W. W. BLAMED FOR TROUBLE IN MINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TERRE HAUTE, Indiana—A committee appointed by John Hessler, president of District No. 11, United Mine Workers of America, to study conditions in the Kansas coal fields, has reported that Alexander Howat's "rump" coal miners' unions of Kansas have been financed by the Industrial Workers of the World. The committee says that every coal mine in the country is honeycombed with I. W. W. from the Kansas fields. They charge that recent disorders in the Indiana fields have been due to the work of the I. W. W. agitators.

FEDERAL BANKING SYSTEM CRITICIZED

Report of Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry, in Its Report, Finds Farmers Suffered by Credit Inflation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The farmers of the country are experiencing serious difficulty in paying the debts incurred in producing 1920 crops and in securing credit necessary for new production because of credit restrictions and limitations of the past 18 months, for which the Federal Reserve Board is partially to blame, and because the banking machinery is not adapted to agricultural requirements. This is the finding of the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry, as the result of testimony given before it last summer by John Skelton Williams, former Comptroller of the Currency, in which he attacked the policies of the Federal Reserve Board, and by W. P. G. Harding, governor of the board, and Benjamin Strong, governor of the New York Reserve Bank, who denied his charges of maladministration.

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Hardships Endured

"Whatever may be said in support of the policy adopted by the Federal Reserve Board and the federal reserve banks from the standpoint of its wisdom and necessity, in the light also of the psychological and economic factors which it was necessary to consider in determining it, it is evident that the application of the policy in the rural sections of the country resulted in great hardship and distress, and contributed to some results economically undesirable," according to the report of the commission.

"In the general pressure of the processes of liquidation, sales were compelled where a wiser and more discriminating policy would have suggested carrying the borrower until a less disastrous sale could be effected."

The commission brands as false,

however, charges made before it to the effect that at the time of greatest need for agricultural credit, money was drawn to the New York Reserve Bank at the expense of banks in other districts and was used for speculative purposes.

Beginning with November, 1919, and continuously throughout 1920 and the first half of 1921, the loans of New York banks made on the stock exchange for out-of-town correspondents, as well as the balances of country banks with New York banks, continuously declined, and an examination of the clearings of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York through the gold settlement fund shows a continuous flow of money from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to other federal reserve banks during this period," says the commission.

"The very great demands for money by industry and agriculture resulted in withdrawal of funds from New York, causing higher interest rates instead of the demands of the stock exchange resulting in the withdrawal of funds from the banks serving industry and agriculture."

Remedies Proposed

The report of the commission also deals with what is declared to be the much-needed revision of existing financial and credit machinery to adapt it to the needs of agriculture, the lack of which is given as an important contributing cause to the present crisis in agriculture. The commission finds that there is a gap between short and long-time credit furnished by existing agencies which should be filled in some way, preferably by adaptation of existing banking agencies to furnish credit of sufficient maturity to make

payment possible out of the proceeds of the farm. This means a credit running from six months to three years, depending upon the character of the commodities to be produced and marketed.

The commission proposes to meet these requirements by authorizing any federal land bank through a separate department created in it under restrictions, limitations, conditions and regulations adopted by the Farm Loan Board to rediscount paper on which money has been advanced to or used by the farmer for agricultural purposes having a maturity of not less than six months or more than three years at rates of discount to be fixed by the Farm Loan Board for any national bank, state bank, trust company, savings institution, or live-stock loan company.

Women Farmers Invited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Twenty-six women, identified with agricultural interests or with organizations whose work is interwoven with the production, distribution and marketing of foods, have been invited to participate in the national agricultural conference to be held in Washington during the week beginning January 23. In making the announcement the Secretary of Agriculture said:

"Many of the women own and operate their own farms, running in some instances into the thousands of acres."

"What part the farm home plays in the national policy will be considered, the attention of the conference being directed to the farm home as living place, the farm standard of living, rural housing, and the wife's partnership in farming ends."

INDIA'S POLITICAL OUTLOOK NOT CLEAR

Recent Conference at Bombay, Dominated by Mr. Gandhi, Made Demands Impossible for the Government to Accept

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Press dispatches and official communications from India all indicate a more confident tone since the government took a firmer attitude in dealing with Extremists. This is emphasized by the enthusiastic character of the reception by the public to the Prince of Wales at Madras and Bangalore, the latter of which he reached on Wednesday evening.

No harsh materialized, as the prompt measures which were taken to combat Extremist violence dispelled the fears of the people that they would be subject to molestation, and consequently they thronged the streets.

The political situation is by no means clear however. The two chief difficulties, which may result in trouble, are first, the fact that the budget shows a large deficit and heavy taxation will be necessary; second, the attitude of England with regard to Turkey as it affects the 80,000 Muhammadans in India. This question is urgent, and it is important that an agreement should be reached with Angora and Greece so that a lasting peace may be established.

Final Outcome in Doubt

Meanwhile the turmoil of conflicting ideas manifested in the conference, the irresponsible resolutions and outrageous demands by the Non-Cooperators, while the Moderates take little action, makes it difficult for the authorities here to express any definite opinion as regards the ultimate outcome. One thing, however, is fairly evident: that the recent political conference in Bombay, called at the request of Pandit Malaviya, former president of the All-India Congress, has not met with the measure of success that might have been anticipated.

From first to last Mahatma Gandhi dominated the meeting, and although the chairman, Sir Sankaran Nair, twice threatened to vacate the chair, this did not prevent Mr. Gandhi continuing to adopt the attitude of a dictator. Finally Sir Sankaran insisted on resigning the chairmanship and left the conference, but the members, evidently swayed by Mr. Gandhi, passed resolutions which went very far toward identifying the conference with the Extremist movement.

Sir Sankaran, who was at one time on the Viceroy's executive and later a member of the India Council, has addressed a letter to the press, in which he asserts that Mr. Gandhi does not want peace and is bent on the humiliation of the government. His demands for the evacuation of Syria by the French and of Egypt by Britain as a preliminary to a round-table conference with the government makes such a conference impossible.

If Mr. Gandhi proceeds with his program of civil disobedience, then Sir Sankaran says, "his movement will stand naked in all its illegality and hideousness. It will be a fitting consummation of a policy which had its origin in the false promise of the attainment of 'swaraj' within a year; a statement calculated—and therefore made—to mislead the ignorant masses, but which all its intelligent supporters must have known to be impossible of attainment."

He goes on to say that civil disobedience is necessarily bound to lead to bloodshed under existing civil and political conditions, "and, if carried out on an extensive scale, would drench the country in blood."

At the same time he does not hesitate to criticize the former Government of India for the weakness of its policy, and the present Government for India for the continuation of that policy.

Release of Prisoners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—An investigation in international brotherhood unparalleled in the history of Oriental and Occidental relations is the way the Peking United International Famine Relief Committee of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions describes the services rendered in behalf of famine victims by the people of China and various other countries. The records show that 533 persons from 60 different organizations participated in the work of relief of whom 375 gave 5597 weeks of time and the remainder about 1642 weeks, which amounted to an equivalent of 140 persons working throughout the year. Many, it says, closed their desks, left school and college, and postponed the carrying out of their own plans for the work. About 3000 Chinese, whose salaries were paid by other countries, also participated in it. It is said that mission executives performed remarkable service, even crippling their own organizations to maintain the relief work.

The report adds that among the economic benefits of the relief work are thousands of new wells, hundreds of miles of new roads, miles of irrigation projects developed and river beds dredged, training in industrial arts, stoppage of brigandage, breakdown of profiteering and reduction of market prices of grain by free distribution. The new crops about to be harvested are said to be grown largely from seed grain distributed by the relief organizations.

MR. GALLIVAN ACCUSES SHIPPING BOARD

WASHINGTON, District of



I will say a few words of random.
And do you listen of random?

Chimneys

Chimneys have always had an attraction for me, and I often wonder vaguely why until one day I happened to read, as something new, what Lamb had to say on "Chimney Sweepers." My acquaintance with Elias had always been curiously casual. Every now and again, I would pick him up and read an essay here and an essay there, about Mackay East, about Dream Children, about New Year's Eve, and Mrs. Battie's Opinions on Whist and so on. I would read some of them again and again, but I never read the book straight through, and many years passed by before I discovered "The Praise of Chimney Sweepers."

It was, in its way, a real discovery, for I had not got half way through before I began to realize the why and the wherefore of my affection for chimney sweepers. Really it had its roots in the chimney sweeper, or the chimney sweep, as he is more often called today. In Lamb's day the real chimney sweeper was a small boy, a very small boy, an "almost clergy boy," with the poor limp of a young sparrow, and misshapen, as only Elias can tell, of was a mysterious pleasure it was to him when a child to watch the sweep of work, "to see a chit no bigger than one's self enter, one knew not by what process, into what seemed the tufts of crevices, pursue him in imagination, as he went winding on through so many dark sulking caverns, horrid shades!—to shudder with the idea that now, surely, he must be lost forever!"—to revel at hearing his feeble shout discovered daylight—and then (O villainy of delight) running out of doors to come just in time to see the same phenomenon emerge in safety, the brandishing weapon of his art, vicious like some fag, waved over a condemned chandelier.

The Chimney Sweep

The homely sweep is terrible. But enough. I have only allowed myself to quote thus far because it seems to suit. It is true that, in the days when I first remember seeing the "almost clergy boy" had long since vanished, and his place had long since been taken by that wonderful brood of seemingly endless length which thrust its way up through the taunts, alarms, and remonstrances of a swish and a rumble all its own. The little coming on the sweep was always an event. For the mystery of his craft still surrounded him, and many preparations were made in his house. There would be much turning back of rugs, much draping of curtains with all manner of coverings, and a removal from the fireplace of all its accustomed amenities.

Then, at last, up the long drive, still, as in Lamb's day, a noble phenomenon, black of visage, black of hand, black of everything, carrying on his back his strange round brush and his bundle of sticks, would come the sweep.

And How He Was Received

Well, I remember that some of us greatly daring would venture even to look round the door and watch him at work, but for the most part we preferred to wait breathlessly for the supreme moment when a voice from the depths called out that the brush was "up." Then with what delight, like a phalanx of young Elias, would we rush out of doors to see the eighth wonder of the world, the brush, which but a few minutes before we had seen come up the drive on the sweep's back now swaying gracefully to and fro, miles away, so it seemed to us, up in the sky.

A Friendly Kind of Thing

So a chimney with me began well, but anyway, it is a friendly kind of thing. One learns to love it spite of its faults and its foibles. I remember once years ago, a chimney with which, on occasion, I had special fault to find. Ordinarily, it behaved wonderfully. Over long stretches of time, it would carry away with complete efficiency all the smoke it was called upon to clear from one of the most delectable wood fires I have ever known. But just once in a very long while, it would have what my housekeeper called a "poof down." Early in its history she had discovered this fault, and promptly characterized it. "All of a sudden, as it might be, for no reason at all, sir, it comes, just a poof down, as you might say, sir, in a manner of speaking." So she expressed it. Many a time have I come in, as twilight was giving way to darkness on a winter's evening, to find her dusting energetically an already shining table, or flicking imaginary specks from andirons which already glowed in the dancing firelight. The chimney she would remark by way of explanation had had another "poof down."

With all its faults I loved that chimney. But it was only one among many. Have you ever been walking along a country road between lights on one of those evenings in late autumn when everything seems to be

"away," when no breath of a breeze stirs the tree tops, when—

There is not wind enough to twirl The one red leaf, the last of its clan, That dances as often dance it can, Hanging so light, and hanging so high, On the topmost twig that looks up at the sky.

Have you ever walked along a country road at such a time, and, looking up suddenly, seen a thin blue column of smoke rising up from some cottage chimney tucked away amidst a clump of trees? If you have you will know how the world seems to be peopled again, all at once, because of it. For, ever since the days of Prometheus, the expectation has been that where there is fire there is some one who has lighted it. It is Raleigh, surely, who says somewhere that "the fire which the Chaldeans worshipped as a god is crept into every man's chimney." The god is gone the way of all gods, but the chimneys remains and the friendly smoke of it.

THE FLORENCE BOOK FAIR

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

An interesting event in the literary and bibliographical world is announced for the coming spring, when an international book fair, under the patronage of King Victor of Italy, is to be held in Florence. This fair will be held under the auspices of the Italian Publishers Association with the cooperation of the Leonardo Foundation for Italian Culture, and a prospectus has already been issued in various languages. The object of the plan which in origin is due to the distinguished Italian publisher, Enrico Bemporad, is stated to be the promotion and propaganda among the nations of "a mutual and direct knowledge of their respective productions in books"; and "to show foreigners Italy's activity in typography and editorship; to facilitate international book commerce now hampered by the rate of exchange and by the slowness and cost of transport, as well as by the exchange of translations; to restore, by the direct comparisons resulting from a fair, a definite national character to the art of printing and to book decoration; and to honor the book in every way as the most powerful and rapid vehicle of culture and of humanity, as the surest bond between past and present and the most durable testimony of our civilization for the future."

In the book fair properly so-called, publishers and book producers of all nations are invited to exhibit their products, and sales will be permitted on the condition that any book sold from an exhibit shall be immediately replaced by another copy, so that the exhibit remain intact. This project will afford an opportunity for Italian publishers to make known the high standard and importance of the national production, which is as yet very little realized or appreciated beyond the borders of Italy, and, since the exhibits will be arranged according to countries, all publishers, whether foreign or Italian, who, as the prospectus says, "present the historical milestones of their respective houses," will hold up to visitors the eloquent mirror of universal culture in the present epoch.

The committee hope to devote one room entirely to purposes of consultation, where visitors will be able to examine more carefully than at the exhibition stands the books they wish to acquire, and where catalogues will be arranged so as best to facilitate researches on the part of the public into the productions of the various countries. One section will be devoted to an antiquarian fair, reserved to antiquarian booksellers desirous of exhibiting precious manuscripts and rare books for sale; but such exhibits will be limited to works of very genuine bibliographical importance and interest, thus guaranteeing that this department will form a veritable book museum.

There will also be other special departments, including an exhibition of book illustrators and decorators; one of photography which will be subdivided into two parts; the application of photography to the graphic arts, and the cinematographic section. There will also be an exhibition of cartoonists, with competitions and prizes, and an exhibition of popular culture, in which the committee hopes to collect representative exhibits of all that is done in Italy and in all the most civilized nations and the most advanced in popular culture by means of books: public libraries, reading circles, societies and other institutions for the printing and diffusion of good books; technical material for libraries; books for children and for the people; both single and in series; libraries, etc.

Annexed to this popular culture department will be a section in which the bibliographic material of the great Laurentian Library, Ugo Ojetti, Guido Biagi, the principal of the great Laurensiana Library, Ugo Ojetti, Guido Biagi, Prince Scipione Borghese, Sem Benelli, Isidoro del Lungo, the heads of the great Italian publishing houses, such as Tréves, Beltramini and Hoepli and many more too numerous to name. During the period of the fair, the exact date of which is yet to be announced, an exhibition of pictures of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries will be held at Palazzo Pitti; meetings and festivities will be organized, which will enable the representatives of the various nations to meet and establish permanent relations with those who, in various parts of the world, are devoting themselves to the same activities.

Special reductions in railway fares and daily expenses will be arranged for by the committee.

THE BAKER BOY'S VIEWPOINT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The driver of the bakery cart was a merry Irish-American boy with a smile or a gay remark forever on his lips. He seemed to get so much enjoyment out of his job that I had wondered what it was like and when the invitation came to go with him on his rounds one day, I was not slow to accept it.

We started from the bakery at about 7 o'clock in the cold gray dawn of a December morning, having loaded the cart with an array of several sizes and kinds of bread, cookies, cakes and doughnuts to an amount which he had estimated on his order the night before would be sufficient for the day's trade. He asked me to drive the horse up the hill to the beginning of his route through one of the better residence districts while he was busy with his stock in trade behind my back. When I turned to see what he had been doing, I found he had broken out a package of cookies and transferred them to an open top paper bag, so that the contents would be plainly in sight when he set his basket down at a customer's door, and might cause a desire for some of the tempting looking goodies. He had done the same with the doughnuts. The bread and rolls he left undisturbed in their wrappings, but carried at least one count in the basket of everything he had in stock.

His work from door to door was a revelation in the ways of trade. He had confided to me on the drive up the hill: "You know, in dealing with women you're handling the most peculiar organization there is."

One of the first rules he laid down was: "Never argue with a woman." I saw how this worked out when one housewife called out as he left the loaf of bread and started down the steps: "When are you coming down on the price of bread?" He replied carelessly: "Oh, in a few days, perhaps next week." I have not yet seen the announcement of a reduction by his company, but it may be as he says and will come about next week.

Another leading article of business with him was "Get 'em thinking about something else." To a woman who complained that she thought the quality of the bread she had been buying in the form of a 15-cent loaf was falling off, he asked: "Why not try our 10-cent loaf?" She thought it a good idea and the shift was made, although as he stated, the 10-cent loaf was baked from the same mixing of dough as the larger size, the only difference being in size and price. The boy was pleased to think that he had saved a customer by his stroke of diplomacy.

The company which stood back of him recognized this distinction which customers sometimes established in their own thoughts by wrapping their bread with different colored wrappers and labels, which we will call "Pioneer" and "The Standard Company's Finest." The names were so well fixed that children of families along the route would call for "Pioneer" or "Finest" by name as they came up to the cart.

It needed all his art and wiles to get and hold trade. Many of the men on this hill rode to their work in their carts and bought supplies downtown, which they carried home at night. Sometimes women would raise the point that they could save



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Never argue with a woman."

a cent or two on a loaf of bread by buying downtown in the city and he would come back with "Yes, you can buy coal down on the track in the freight yards for \$8 a ton, but it will cost you \$10 to get it out here."

One lady thought there was something lacking with the bread and he replied like a flash, "We're going to wrap up dollar bills with it next week."

On his attempt to dispose of a frosted cake at another house the woman expressed a preference for her own baking, saying, "I put lots of nice things in my cake that the bakers can't afford to." His reply in cold print seems ridiculous: "Well, we can put in something that you would never think of." "What's that?" she asked curiously. "Turpentine!" But he carried it off with such an infectious laugh that there were no hard feelings on either side.

He did not care to attempt to work up trade at houses where people were rich enough to keep servants. "The maid has authority to buy only, loaf of bread, perhaps," he explained. "If I could see the lady of the house, I might dispose of something else besides the daily order of bread, but I can't do anything with maids."

Another subtle point not overlooked by this keen salesman was the per-

sonal interest to be cultivated on the part of buyers toward the good fortunes of the salesman. In his case he created an instinctive good will by wearing part of his old army uniform, the breeches and puttees and an army overcoat when the weather required. It seemed to be a legitimate bid for favor. His practice in this respect recalled the instructions which the managers of the old stereoscopic companies used to give college students starting out on a summer selling campaign, that wearing a college fraternity pin or something like that always awakened a favorable interest on the part of the prospects whom they approached.

But this bakery salesman of mine would have got along without such artful aids. He had the quality of making friends just by his happy manner. He noticed something different in the inflection of a small boy who came running out of one house and remarked, "You're from the south, aren't you? I am, too." Could anything establish acquaintance more quickly?

The social side of his job seemed to offset the turndowns and hard knocks. He told me that the women on the hill had invited him to their church suppers at different times, but he had reluctantly been obliged to decline on account of finishing his day so late and not having clothes to make a good appearance. His ability to smile and shake off refusals to trade like water from a duck's back were particularly valuable parts of his equipment in times like the present. In the flush times immediately following the war, they told me at the bakery, it required about 75 per cent physical ability to cover a route, manage a horse, keep accounts and so on, and 25 per cent sales ability, but with business depression and harder competitive conditions it took about 50 per cent selling ability now and 50 per cent for the rest of the job.

PICKLE HERRING STREET

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

If you would visit Pickle Herring Street in comfort you must choose the week-end when the street is empty. The policeman shakes a padlock here and there or passes the time of day with a warehouse keeper, seated in a chair before his door and reading the Sunday paper. Cats march to and fro on their mysterious errands.

All—cats, constables and keepers—have their watch to perform here in warehouse land, and probably the predictions against which the first-named guard are the most costly and the most common. For these six-story buildings are stuffed with food—merchandise eatable by rats and mice, if not by man—and while iron doors and electrical alarms will check the human thief they have little terror for the rodent. So on Saturday afternoon and Sunday, when no trade goes on, cats are kings along the riverside.

From Tooley Street, where never a tailor will be found today, you turn, amid a smell of cheese, into Stoney Lane, and in Pickle Herring Street you are amongst the provision stores filled from the continental boats. The street is about 26 feet in width, a cañon over which hang cables and bridges from one lofty building to another, and everywhere the swinging cranes. On a business day peaceful transit and the contemplative view of London's commerce is impossible: sacks and casks rise or sink unceasingly, the red flag flies from the openings in every wall, the sets rebound with wheels and hoofs, and the air is full of the noise of machinery and shouts.

At the week-end all is still; through a gap between the warehouses you get access to a landing stage (where once was Pickle Herring Stairs) and can gaze up and down the Thames, and over at the Tower glistening in the sunlight, and remember that this southern bank also has its place in history. When London rose upon the northern shore, and for centuries, until it was embanked, all this south side of the Thames was marsh land: one of London's main defenses. There was a little colony in Saxon times: the Southwark, which the Conqueror burned. Gradually the river was walled back; great houses appeared with gardens and pleasure grounds where all had been deserted.

Battle Bridge Stairs commemorate today the Abbey endowed by William after Hastings. Here on both banks of a creek—now culverted but then spanned by a rustic bridge—the Abbot had his London House.

Tooley Street, a corruption of St. Olave's Street, marks another ecclesiastical foundation: the Priory of Lewes had a mansion here, and beside him was one belonging to the Abbot of St. Augustine's Canterbury. These wealthy masters with their garden walks made the river's edge a very different place from the grimy home of commerce that it is today. By Battle Bridge is a little street called English Ground, a name which no one can explain for certain.

Some conjecture it was transplanted from the Abbot's Sussex home. There was a little colony in Saxon times: the Southwark, which the Conqueror burned. Gradually the river was walled back; great houses appeared with gardens and pleasure grounds where all had been deserted.

The Valence monument is to be seen on the north side of the sacraum, and was erected to Edmund Crouchback. The other two monuments of similar design are to his wife, Aveline, Countess of Lancaster, and Aymer de Valence. It is not definitely known when these were erected or by whom designed. Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, was the second son of Henry III. He was probably nicknamed for the Cross, or Crouch, as it was then called, which he adopted as his sign when he took the crusade in 1269.

The painting, which is now slowly being made more apparent, is similar to that on the sedilia and probably done in the same manner, that is, a coat of gesso placed over the whole surface, and the protecting parts, such as moldings and crockets, gilt or left white and decorated with little lines in red, as in the buttresses. The rebus figure was, of course, made as much like life as possible. The whole monument was a blaze of fine lively color, and was one of the circle of royal monuments which surrounds the heart of the building, all of which, no doubt, were equally splendid. On Richard II still has a considerable amount of decoration.

When the painting on the sedilia was first discovered, in George IV's reign, the Crouchback monument seems to have been touched up as well, and a thick oleaginous varnish put over the whole, which, while it has had the virtue of preserving the gesso and color, has turned so dark as to make the color almost imperceptible. It is part of Mr. Tristram's task to remove it. Already beautiful foliage paintings in the spandrels and coats of arms on the moldings are apparent. A distinct line about two feet from the top of the monument marks the restorations of finials, which would seem to be an attempt to make good the mutilation of the monument in knocking off the originals for the purpose of obtaining room for a few additional seats in a temporary gallery for the coronation.

Carter, writing in 1823, devotes a

THE CROUCHBACK MONUMENT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Today Westminster Abbey is cold and gray, its chief appeal being in its strictly architectural features. But if we are to appreciate to the full its past glory, then our imagination, helped here and there with remaining traces of it, must reconstruct for us a building every inch of which was covered in splendid paint and gold. Even the outside was probably spotless white from the coating of distemper applied, as was usual with English medieval buildings. It was to the memory of the canonized King Edward the Confessor that Henry III, in 1257, in which the writer talks of experiments made with a flake of color from the Crouchback monument and his conclusion that it contains oil and resin. If this gentleman, Christopher Barber, is correct, then 1441, the date when the world ascribes the invention of oil painting to Van Eyck, is wrong. It is most important that this point should be cleared up, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Tristram will find means of submitting a sample of the paint to a chemist like Professor Laurie, so that we may know once and for all whether oil painting was practiced in England 200 years before Van Eyck is reputed to have discovered it.

It is known that Pietro Cavallini worked on the shrine of the Confessor. He was a pupil of the Cosmati family, who made the fine opus Romanum pavement around it. Walpole was of opinion that the Henry III monument was by this same Cavallini, and when we realize the similarity between that and this Italian artist was a sculptor as well as a painter, it is very probable that Pietro Cavallini, to whom several paintings are attributed in Florence, was the maker of this work of art.

"THE SOD OF TURF"

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Are we in Dublin, or in the heart of the country? Surely the latter, for the pot hangs from a hook above the fire of turf sods, the floor is uneven

great deal of attention to this monu-

ment, describing very fully a row of painted figures near the floor. He is much concerned with the medium used in the paint and claims it to be oil. He quotes a letter written to him in 1787 in which the writer talks of experiments made with a flake of color from the Crouchback monument and his conclusion that it contains oil and resin.

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The rapidity of growth in the eucalyptus seems phenomenal to one accustomed to the slow maturing of indigenous trees. A cluster of them which was set out less than 20 years ago in the Botanic Gardens of the University of California has already reached a height greater than that of any of the native forest giants, excepting only the sequoia. At least one species of the eucalyptus outgrows even the sequoia itself, attaining a height of 480 and a g

WIDE SUPPORT OF FOREST MEASURE

Budget Omission of Provision for Carrying Out Weeks Purchase Law Mobilizes Sentiment Behind Special Appropriation Bill

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—That omission from the national budget, as submitted, of allowance for carrying on the yearly purchases of forest lands on eastern mountain slopes, as provided in the Weeks law of 1911, has been of benefit in arousing nationwide support of constructive forestry legislation and adequate federal appropriation, is the conviction expressed by Philip W. Ayres, forester of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests.

Discussing forestry issues as embodied in legislation before Congress with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Ayres explained the bill now before Congress to make up for the budget omission. The measure provides appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, and for each fiscal year thereafter, up to and including the year ending June 30, 1943, such sums as the Congress shall appropriate. This is for the purpose of carrying out the act of 1911 "to enable any state to cooperate with other state or states, or with the United States, for the protection of the watersheds of navigable streams, and to appoint a commission for the acquisition of lands for the purpose of conserving the navigability of navigable rivers."

Support Definite

Hearing on the bill held by the Committee on Agriculture, Mr. Ayres said, brought out definite and strong support. John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, author of the original act and member of the National Forest Reservation Commission established under the law, appeared in favor of the measure. Mr. Ayres declared that the prospects of the bill's passage are excellent.

With respect to the bill introduced by William H. King, Senator from Utah, seeking to transfer the Forest Service from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior, Mr. Ayres expressed the opinion that "the crisis has passed." So considerable was the opposition aroused against this measure it is felt that it will be dropped. The American Farm Bureau Federation allied itself with the friends of the Forest Service, and a sharp reaction from the far west against the bill has vitiated its chances.

Somewhat in the nature of a retaliation measure is the bill introduced by J. N. Tincher, representative from Kansas. This measure would transfer all bureaus and divisions concerned with food under the Department of Agriculture, taking the Bureau of Fisheries and the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries from the Department of Commerce, and several offices from the Interior Department.

National Park Bills

Other measures relate to less important measures. Two national parks in the State of Washington are sought, taking the territory for them from its present supervision by the forest service as a forest reserve. A national park in Arkansas is also the object of one bill. Another seeks the appropriation of \$50,000 for a forest experiment station in the White Mountains.

Commenting with regard to the results of trip to sound out the attitude toward the continuation of forest acquisition under the Weeks law, Mr. Ayres asserted that he had discovered a very firm and general sentiment in favor, chambers of commerce and industrial organizations in New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia and other large cities; women's clubs; national associations and organizations concerned with research have all adopted resolutions in favor of no lapse in a progressive and constructive forestry program.

ANTHRACITE MINERS TALK WAGE INCREASE

SHAMOKIN, Pennsylvania.—The scale committee of the American Mine Workers yesterday recommended to the convention in session here that it ask a 20 per cent increase in wages and that mining be suspended on March 31 if a new wage contract has not been negotiated with the operators by that time. The convention immediately entered on a discussion of the demands.

FIGURES SHOW LIVING COSTS MUCH LOWER

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Figures on the cost of living in 21 cities issued yesterday, by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor, showed declines from June, 1920, to December, 1921, from 13.5 per cent at Los Angeles, California, to 31.4 per cent at Cincinnati, Ohio. Declines from September, 1921, to December ranged from unchanged at Scranton, Pennsylvania, to 2.9 per cent at St. Louis, Missouri.

The percentages of decrease by cities from June, 1920, and September, 1921, respectively, to December, 1921, were announced as follows: Birmingham, 18.1 and 23; Boston, 18.2 and 15; Buffalo, 30.2 and .9; Cleveland, 39.4 and 19; Cincinnati, 21.6 and 2.5; Denver, 17.3 and 1.3; Houston, 18.2 and .8; Indianapolis, 20.6 and 2.7; Jacksonville, 19.1 and 2; Kansas City, Missouri, 18.9 and 1.1; Los Angeles, 23.6 and 2; Memphis, 15.8 and 1.5; Minneapolis, 15.8 and .7; Norfolk, 13.4

and 2.6; Pittsburgh, 17.6 and 1.3; Portland, Maine, 18.5 and 1.6; Portland, Oregon, 21 and 1.4; St. Louis, 20.4 and 2.9; San Francisco and Oakland, 16.5 and .6; Scranton, 16.6 and unchanged; Seattle, 18.5 and 2.3.

PERMANENT COURT'S BENEFIT DECLARED

John W. Davis, Former Ambassador, Addressing New York Bar Association, Sees in It a Safeguard of Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"When the hour of calm reflection strikes, who will deny that the place of America is by the side of the Permanent Court of International Justice, to which by example and precept, she has been so great a contributor?" asked John W. Davis, former Ambassador to England, in his president's address before the New York State Bar Association last night.

After reviewing the history of the United States Supreme Court, whose example and precept, he believes is illustrated in the fruition of the permanent court, Mr. Davis said:

"At last a permanent court has appeared; the dream of the ages is fulfilled within our day; the nations have approved it, its judges have been selected, its labors are about to begin. Future ages may well say of us as they do those who witnessed the beginning of the United States Supreme Court, that we little appreciated the magnitude of the event."

Record of the Bar

"At least the record of the bar of the State of New York will stand clear and will furnish you and your successors just pride in the fact that he who was not only the first Chief Justice, but first to negotiate a treaty of arbitration in the name of the United States, came from your ranks; that the chairman of the delegation to the Second Hague Conference and the Secretary of State who sent him, were New York lawyers; that the leading member of the committee of jurists who devised the plan for the permanent court was once a New York lawyer; and finally that a member of this bar, diplomatist, scholar, statesman and jurist, has by the suffrage of sovereign states been elevated to a place on its bench."

"One year ago you evidenced your approval of the plan by an appropriate resolution in which you recommended that suitable provision might be made to enable the United States to take part in the organization of the court and to be represented on its membership. I take it you are of the same opinion still; nevertheless, the word of American approval remains still to be spoken."

"In the light of all our past professions, how shall we explain our silence? Is it that we have come to disapprove or distrust the principle of judicial settlement of international disputes? Our whole history refutes it. Is it that we dislike permanency in a court created for the purpose? To those who so declare, let us reply, in the language of the prophet, 'Ye have not looked unto the Maker thereof, neither had respect unto him that fashioned it long ago.' Or is it that we wish for some mere fancy of our own to shatter all that has been done to bits, and then remodel it nearer to our heart's desire? Do we supinely wait for the coming of that impossible day which never was on sea or land, when a scheme can be devised to win universal consent?

Warning Against Prejudice

"Let us speak plainly to one another. Discussions of the foreign relations of the United States have not only cut to the quick in the last three years; they have also touched many on the raw. Without design to appraise either praise or blame, is it not true that much thinking during that time has been colored by prejudices and many utterances have been inspired by passion? Perhaps it is inherent in democracy that emotion shall play a large part in popular decisions; but soon or late passion and partisanship must have their day, and realism, the only realism that is lasting, realism inspired by great ideas and lofty purposes, realism resting not alone on infinite reason, but on faith, must come into its own. For we, the fathers, have eaten sour grapes; let not our children's teeth be thereby set on edge."

Mr. Davis said that no lesser place could be assigned to the United States Supreme Court than that given it by Washington as the "chief pillar upon which the national government must rest," the "keystone of our political fabric." Then he continued:

"Four long and bloody years of fraternal strife, warns us against over-confidence or boasting; but they only prove that no barrier has yet been built that can so withstand the full flood tide of human passion. Who of us would tear away the breaker because it has been overleapt by a single storm? Who would rather not ask prudent man to labor to strengthen and to extend it?

"How far do we as a nation believe that our experiment in the administration of international justice under judicial forms is worthy of imitation? To what extent are we willing to make a like attempt in wider fields? If either our example or our precept is to be relied upon, there would seem to be no doubt of the reply."

CARMEN STRIKE IN SYMPATHY
MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—(By The Associated Press)—The Carmen have declared a partial strike in sympathy with the bakers whose absence from their ovens since Tuesday has put the capital on short bread rations.

YAK HERDSMEN IN TIBET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

In early summer, before the last trace of snow has disappeared from the high valleys, when a thousand rocky throats joyfully shout again the spring song of the newly released torrent; when a mantle of emerald grass, jeweled with flowers, is beginning to spread itself over the naked ground, and to weave fresh patterns in the down-trodden pastures which, stripped of their white blanket, lie torn and brown under the blue sky; then the village herders take the yak up into the lofty alps, and for a brief season live a lovely life under the

which leans against the wall, and a coil of hide rope in the far corner.

We seat ourselves on a rug spread for us on the floor, thus avoiding the smoke which fills the upper portion of the hut; and our host offers us of his best. His cattle supply him with much of his food—butter and milk and curd.

But now it is time for the herder to go out and call the yak home; they have wandered far up the slope during the day, and may be seen dotting the mountain side above the little glacier lake which hangs below the pass. Taking down his long gas-pipe gun, he sets out.

An hour later the yak begin to come in, moving slowly, nibbling as they walk along. They are widely scattered, and the herder, with strange cries, whistles and threats, drives them gradually forward to the small

saxifrages, gentians and many more.

Flowers, too, line the stream. High above are the white peaks, far below the dark forests; and over this chaotic jumble of bent and shattered rock ranges, the turquoise sky fits like a lid.

Domestic yak, as has been stated,

are much used in Tibet for transport. They are very slow beasts, but are useful at high altitudes, being well protected against cold, and able to plough their way through snow more easily than can ponies or mules. Also they are very sure footed, despite their clumsy appearance. A wooden ring is passed through the nose of the beast, and to this a lead rope is attached.

Behind his master, the laden yak plods patiently, breathing the highest passes, facing the most severe snow storms.

Nor is yak meat to be despised, while the long hair is used for making cur-

BAR OUGHT TO GOVERN ITSELF

Conference of Legal Delegates Stresses Need of Safeguarding Professional Reputation by Insistence on Honesty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"If the future of our civilization depends upon the attitude of the individual toward society and government, then it becomes our duty as lawyers to see that the influence of the bar is an influence for good and not for evil," declared Clarence N. Goodwin, chairman of the conference of bar association delegates, before the New York State Bar Association yesterday.

"The influence of lawyers on our public and social institutions is not confined to their professional activities. In a democracy like ours they are the natural political leaders. If he employs fraud, countenances perjury, the effect is to disgust even the dishonest and make the government as a vile, corrupt institution worthy of no man's respect. The government further suffers in reputation because the state admits to the office of attorney men who are uneducated and unfit. To our foreign born, the office of advocate marks one as a man of education, learned in the law and of approved worth. The bar should be enabled to govern itself."

NEED OF COOPERATION URGED UPON FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Cooperation among the farmers will bring about a correction of the relation between prices of farm produce and the thing the farmer has to buy, said Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, in an address before a union meeting of Massachusetts agricultural organizations. Mr. Lowden advocated a better system of marketing, and distribution and adequate storage facilities for surplus purposes and the stabilization of price conditions.

Mr. Lowden said he did not believe that normal conditions would reappear until the proper normal relation between farm produce prices and those of other commodities had been restored. He urged the farmers to cooperate and said that in his belief cooperation was the only solution of the farming problem in America, even though it had failed in some instances. The farmer should begin to practice cooperating with his own neighbors, he said, and then federate.

REVISION OF ARMY LISTS ADVISED

State Commissioner Would Get Machinery Out of Education and Treat Children Individually

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—"Get the machinery out of education and give the teacher and school officials more freedom to treat children individually," advised Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education of Massachusetts, in an address to the Rhode Island congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers Associations.

"Advocate a system of education," he urged, "that will give every child, boy or girl, a chance and that will develop, rather than become a mere process of preparation. The most successful teaching is with the unit instead of the group. It is when the teacher thinks in terms of individual taste, individual need and individual interest that she gets the best results and at the same time grants the child an opportunity to play his part well."

"We must know how to work together. No man or woman is big enough to do his or her job alone. One is an experience to have a bowl of fresh yak milk, rich with cream, set before one at breakfast. In a few hours the milk in the buckets is solid and the sour curd is pressed into lumps, to be eaten as cheese. But some of the milk will be poured into skins which will be kicked about and pounded until butter is produced; the skins, having the hair inside still on them, there is always a good deal of hair mixed up with the butter. Nevertheless, this, too, when fresh, is excellent, though after a few days, even in the chill mountain air, it is apt to turn sour, and to degenerate more or less rapidly into cheese, by spontaneous combustion."

At dawn the day's work begins. One by one the cows are taken, tied to two stakes by a hind and fore leg, and milked by the herder's wife. The milk is drawn into those wooden buckets we saw inside the hut which never being cleaned out, do not long retain the milk as milk. Nevertheless, it is an experience to have a bowl of fresh yak milk, rich with cream, set before one at breakfast. In a few hours the milk in the buckets is solid and the sour curd is pressed into lumps, to be eaten as cheese. But some of the milk will be poured into skins which will be kicked about and pounded until butter is produced; the skins, having the hair inside still on them, there is always a good deal of hair mixed up with the butter. Nevertheless, this, too, when fresh, is excellent, though after a few days, even in the chill mountain air, it is apt to turn sour, and to degenerate more or less rapidly into cheese, by spontaneous combustion."

After milking time the yak are turned adrift up one or other of the many high valleys which dissect the ranges in every direction, and which are taken in rotation, so that the grass may grow again in those which have been cropped close. The children accompany them, and lying on a rock in the sunshine—for it can be delightfully warm in summer even at an altitude of 15,000 feet above sea level—watch the herd.

It is almost dark inside, and at first we can see nothing, though the wind whistles through a score of cracks and crannies. But our eyes, now growing accustomed to the gloom, and our host blowing at the embers of a fire in the middle of the earthen floor, we are able to make out the simple furnishings. Along one side a few boards, raised a foot off the ground, serve as a bed; a bundle of skins form the covering. In opposite corners stand wooden buckets, in which milk is drawn, and rawhide bags containing tsampa. On the fire is an open iron cooking pot, and a wooden cylinder stands alongside. That is all, save for the long flintlock check gun

which leans against the wall, and a coil of hide rope in the far corner.

We seat ourselves on a rug spread for us on the floor, thus avoiding the smoke which fills the upper portion of the hut; and our host offers us of his best. His cattle supply him with much of his food—butter and milk and curd.

But now it is time for the herder to go out and call the yak home; they have wandered far up the slope during the day, and may be seen dotting the mountain side above the little glacier lake which hangs below the pass. Taking down his long gas-pipe gun, he sets out.

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chosen governing body is convinced that he is no longer a fit person to fill the office of an attorney and counselor at law.

"We are the only civilized nation that does not have a self-governing bar and that, as a result, ours is the only one in which the office of lawyer does not carry with it the respect and esteem of the community.

"Look the facts squarely in the face and we must admit that our continued progress as a nation toward higher and better things is no longer certain; and that national decadence is threatened. We have added millions of foreigners to our national family without in any sense assimilating them. In many cases, they have changed for the worse. They have discarded respect for law and public institutions without acquiring that independent but law-abiding character that still marks the best of our population.

"The influence of lawyers on our public and social institutions is not confined to their professional activities. In a democracy like ours they are the natural political leaders. If he employs fraud, countenances perjury, the effect is to disgust even the dishonest and make the government as a vile, corrupt institution worthy of no man's respect. The government further suffers in reputation because the state admits to the office of attorney men who are uneducated and unfit. To our foreign born, the office of advocate marks one as a man of education, learned in the law and of approved worth. The bar should be enabled to govern itself."

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Mr. Lowden said he did not believe that normal conditions would reappear until the proper normal relation between farm produce prices and those of other commodities had been restored. He urged the farmers to cooperate and said that in his belief cooperation was the only solution of the farming problem in America, even though it had failed in some instances. The farmer should begin to practice cooperating with his own neighbors, he said, and then federate.

"Many will believe that these powers of self-government should be subject to supervisory action by the state court of final jurisdiction. My view is that the experiment in independent self-government ought to be tried and the bar ought to be given a chance to see what it can do in the way of self-government when it is made master in its own house.

PUBLIC RALLIES TO SUPPORT DRY AGENT

Moral Forces of Massachusetts Mobilized in Indorsement of Prohibition Official—Party Politics Involved in the Issue

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Another chapter in the story of prohibition enforcement in Massachusetts was written yesterday with Harold D. Wilson and Elmer S. Potter, prohibition enforcement agent and director respectively, in Washington for conference with the federal commissioner, and with the publication of the report of a special committee appointed at a joint meeting of the Lord's Day League of New England and the Evangelical Alliance of Greater Boston to investigate the conditions surrounding Mr. Wilson's work.

Speculation said that the object of the visit of the enforcement officers to Washington was to discuss the question of ironing out difficulties obtaining in the local office. Fullest cooperation has not existed between Mr. Wilson and Mr. Potter since their appointments, it is said; but it is also widely felt that the extent of inharmony has been exaggerated. A recent raid of a political dinner by Mr. Wilson, however, resulting in confiscation of liquor and unwelcome notoriety for some of those present, complicated the situation.

Intangible but quite obvious political pressure has been at work against Mr. Wilson, and it has become a state-wide issue whether a public official should be expected to subordinate his official duty to party discipline. Mr. Wilson has carried the issue to the people, and solidly enlisted the moral forces of the Commonwealth. At the annual meeting of the Lord's Day League and the Evangelical Alliance, he invited a committee to investigate his office and how it is run, and promised to abide by their decision.

Report Is Issued

In its report the committee points out that previous to one month ago only one member of the committee knew Mr. Wilson, and only one had met Mr. Potter. The committee reports that it found that before January 1 the federal prohibition forces maintained two sets of offices, one for administrative detail and the other for enforcement work. About the first of the year these offices were united. In the new quarters six of the seven offices are assigned to Mr. Potter, Mr. Wilson being confined to one.

Under these conditions, the report says, it is impossible to see Mr. Wilson privately. His telephone calls must first pass through the possible scrutiny of others. There is no storage room for liquor confiscated. Satisfactory results are rendered impossible. The committee hesitates to charge that anyone is attempting to hamper prohibition enforcement, but asserts that if such is the case they could not take better methods. The committee finds that the lease was signed by a "man from Washington," and concludes that the party political dinner had nothing to do with this.

In addition the committee condemns the situation with regard to issue of warrants. Further, in conclusion, the committee commends Mr. Wilson's efforts to enforce prohibition, asserting that "we believe that he should be entirely unhampered and given the fullest support. We are fully persuaded that the moral forces of Massachusetts endorse Mr. Wilson's policy and methods and are solidly behind him. We propose to use our utmost endeavors from this time on to see that prohibition has a square deal."

Committee Continues

The report, the committee says, is not final, but one of progress, and it will be augmented by continued activity. It is signed by William M. MacNair, David M. Lockwood, A. Z. Conrad and Frank Kingdom. In addition a letter is addressed to Roy A. Haynes, Prohibition Commissioner, by Dr. A. Z. Conrad, as vice-president of the Lord's Day League.

"Not since the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted," the letter says, "has public sentiment throughout Massachusetts been aroused as at the present time. The strong moral forces of this State are solidly with Harold D. Wilson in his enforcement program. It is the first time a sincere and aggressive attempt has been made to enforce prohibition. Wilson's aggressive methods are the only methods which amount to anything in gaining results. Never before have the moral forces of this State been so well organized as at the present time and never so solidly determined that something shall be done to take away the shame and scandal of non-enforcement which has been the fact ever since the amendment passed. The greatest single hindrance at the present time is the difficulty with which warrants are secured. It is worse than ridiculous, and it is little less than criminal that federal warrants are not available except during two or three hours of every day and not at all from Saturday noon until Monday. State warrants are rendered practically useless from the fact that judges deliberately throw them out and thus render abortive the attempt of Mr. Wilson and other officers to raid places where the Constitution is known to be deliberately violated. It should be possible to secure a federal warrant any day and every day in the week from eight in the morning until twelve o'clock at night. Sufficient force should be available for that purpose."

"A second great handicap at the present time is the lack of cooperation between Mr. Wilson and Mr. Potter. Mr. Wilson has been perfectly right in cleaning house and getting rid of a lot of men who had no disposition or

desire to fight the liquor business. Without questioning the sincerity of Mr. Potter, there isn't the slightest question but his keeping on his force some men whose reputation will not bear inspection does not look well. The people of Massachusetts expect and demand that the prohibition amendment shall have a fair chance and they believe with a surprising unanimity that Mr. Wilson is seriously undertaking a task in which he should not be handicapped but helped at every point. I sincerely hope the difficulties which confront his efforts may be removed. Mr. Wilson is perfectly right in appealing to the public for its hearty support in the accomplishment of his work. More publicity and not less is what is needed in this connection. We regard these men as servants of the people and their activities should be sufficiently known so that the public can form an accurate judgment both as to their motives and ability to do the job assigned them."

Transfer Is Proposed

MASSACHUSETTS ENFORCEMENT OFFICER IS OFFERED NEW PLACE ON STAFF
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
FROM ITS WASHINGTON NEWS OFFICE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Harold D. Wilson, chief enforcement officer in Massachusetts, was tendered a place on the federal force that would transfer his activities to other fields, at a conference here yesterday with Roy A. Haynes, prohibition commissioners.

The situation brings to a culmination the controversy between Mr. Wilson and Elmer C. Potter, federal prohibition director of Massachusetts, who also is in Washington.

Mr. Haynes refused to indicate last night whether Mr. Wilson would be removed from his office in Massachusetts or be asked to resign in the event he declined to accept a transfer. The Massachusetts official also declined to state whether he would accept the transfer until after he has had an opportunity to discuss the situation with his friends.

Following the conference Commissioner Haynes issued a brief explanatory statement. It read:

"After conferences with enforcement officials, Harold D. Wilson, head of the field forces of the State of Massachusetts, has had offered him today a place on the general federal prohibition agents' force. Mr. Wilson has the offer under consideration, and will decide within the next day or so his final action."

Raid Incident Minimized

Mr. Haynes informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the raid conducted by Mr. Wilson on the banquet to Governor Cox, in Boston, at which Director Potter was guest, had no bearing on the case. He stated that the incident was not referred to during the conference, nor had he been reprimanded in any way.

"It is perfectly well known that Director Potter and Mr. Wilson cannot work well together," said Commissioner Haynes. "They are temperamentally unsuited to each other. I have a high opinion of both men. And I have repeatedly spoken well of the work that Mr. Wilson is doing in Massachusetts on my visits there and elsewhere. The general prohibition force of field agents is a high-grade mobile organization for which I believe Mr. Wilson is the right type of man. I would like particularly to have him on the force."

The two Massachusetts officials, at the request of Mr. Haynes, came to Washington early yesterday to thrash out "certain matters" in conference. An early conference was held with David H. Blair, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, at which it was reported personalities were indulged in between the two Massachusetts prohibition men. Mr. Potter, it is understood, charged Mr. Wilson with "insubordination." The latter replied to the effect that his chief was "indifferent" to strict enforcement and that he could not work with him on friendly terms.

Friction Manifested

Both officials were reluctant to discuss the conference or any of the events leading up to it. Later in the day Mr. Wilson called upon Charles L. Underhill and John Jacob Rogers, representatives from Massachusetts, and discussed the situation with them. He said that he wanted to confer with some of his friends in the Anti-Saloon League in Massachusetts also before making known his decision.

Although Mr. Wilson was appointed through Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, he did not seek out the Senator during the day. It is understood in Washington, however, that the two are not firm friends they formerly were. Mr. Wilson may remain in Washington, he indicated, until tomorrow.

Commissioner Blair refused to discuss the case at all, stating that it was a matter under the direction of Mr. Haynes. But it was understood that it was Mr. Blair who prompted the prohibition commissioner to invite Mr. Wilson to take a place on the federal force.

Intimations that Mr. Wilson was being "railroaded" out of Massachusetts were denied at Mr. Haynes' office. It was pointed out that while the duties would transfer him to the national field, it did not necessarily follow that Mr. Wilson would not be called upon at times to take a hand in Massachusetts affairs. It is understood, however, that acceptance by Mr. Wilson would mean his complete transfer to duties strictly outside of Massachusetts.

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

GET TOGETHER AT THE MADISON
THEATRE
Mat. Daily \$1 Best Seats

ROADS CONGRESS CONDEMS SIGNS

RESOLUTIONS URGE ELIMINATION OF POLITICS FROM PUBLIC HIGHWAY DEPARTMENTS WHERE "BILLIONS" WILL BE SPENT ON ROADS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
FROM ITS WESTERN NEWS OFFICE

CHICAGO, Illinois—Advertising signs upon or adjacent to public highways were condemned: the 20-foot width for densely traveled roads was favored; elimination of partisan politics from federal and state highway departments which will spend "billions" for roads was recommended; readjustment of freight rates on road materials was urged; and speeding of work eliminating grade crossings was advocated in resolutions passed here yesterday by the nineteenth annual convention of the American Road Builders Association. A resolution favoring a tax on gasoline for highway financing was tabled.

Sales of machinery at the good roads show in the Coliseum held in connection with the congress averaged more than \$2,000,000 daily for the four days. It was announced. More than 21,000 delegates attended from all parts of the United States and Canada. The show, congress and convention ended Friday.

Because billboard advertisements along highways serve no good purpose, are a public nuisance, destroy the beauty of landscapes, impair the vision in dangerous places and add to the difficulty of guiding traffic, the association pledged its support to "any proper movement to eliminate such advertising signs."

Other resolutions were in part as follows:

"The American people have embarked on programs of highway improvement involving the expenditure of many billions of dollars in the next decade. Effective expenditure of these billions and properly carrying out of these programs depend on the ability and efficiency of federal and state highway departments."

"The American people have appreciated the magnitude of this enterprise or the necessity of permanent, efficient organizations to carry it on. This organization pledges itself to work for efficiency and permanency in the personnel of all departments in this enterprise for the elimination of partisan politics and for reward ability wherever found."

"It is the experience of road engineers that 18-foot pavement widths carrying dense traffic in the vicinity of large cities are not adequate. The association goes on record as favoring a pavement width of not less than 20-feet for all trunk highways or roads carrying dense traffic."

The association endorsed the action of Congress in adopting federal aid for highways, applied to a definite system of highways as provided in the federal highway act, effective November 9, 1921.

Engineering Problems

CIVIL ENGINEERS DISCUSS EFFECT OF FEDERAL AID TO ROADS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
FROM ITS EASTERN NEWS OFFICE

NEW YORK, New York—Highway transportation, as one of the most important problems confronting civil engineers, was the subject of all three sessions of the annual meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers yesterday. Highway development, while far behind the development of motor vehicle traffic, is now beginning to cope with the problem, said Thomas H. MacDonald, director of the United States Bureau of Public Roads. Up to 1916, when the federal aid act was passed, there was little or no public interest in highways, or any attempt to support construction according to proper methods. But now there was assurance of systematized development, beginning with the more important roads. These were being developed into a state and interstate network which was being constantly extended. The program had a total length of more than 150,000 miles. When the federal aid act was passed only 32 states had highway departments, with varying degrees of control and amounts of funds devoted to construction. But during the next two years 17 new departments were established and many others strengthened and given larger funds. Now every state was carrying on the major work of highway construction, under the direct control of state highway departments, with the federal bureau

supervising in detail the roads built with federal aid.

In every highway department there were two major divisions, administrative and engineering. The administrative department was headed by a commission with general supervision, determining matter of policy only. The real work was under the control of the chief engineer, or commissioner. For the new program, not less than 1000 to 1200 new engineers were needed every year. It was of immediate importance that the curriculum of every engineering course should be broadened to give thorough training in the fundamental elements of highway construction, and steps should be taken to give specific instruction in highway engineering to those now engaged in the work, to keep them up with the newest developments in highway construction.

William G. B. Thompson, former New Jersey state highway engineer, said that there was no public activity in which engineers were interested to compare with the highway and street paving movement. The tremendous increase of heavily loaded high-speed vehicles using the roads made rigid adherence to specifications and close inspection of construction by competent engineers absolutely necessary.

The engineer inspector was the point of contact between the chief highway engineer and the contractor, and his selection and protection in his work must be insured with care. Most contractors were honest and carried out their obligations with fidelity, but the amount to be spent attracted those who were not so scrupulous, who regarded highways as "easy money."

Mr. Thompson recommended that all political appointments to inspectorships be eliminated, that through organizations of highway engineers, choice of inspectors of competent training be insisted on, that during the slack months the inspectors be retained on the pay roll and other steps taken to enhance the importance and attractiveness of the position, as well as defining the status and authority of the inspector, with the fullest extension of his authority possible.

TROLLEY COMPANY REDUCES ITS FARE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HARTFORD, Connecticut—What is considered by the company to be a considerable reduction in fares is announced by the Connecticut Street Railways Company in making public its decision to sell three metal checks for 25 cents instead of to continue to demand only the 10-cent flat rate. This latter rate, however, will obtain for casual riders.

Commenting on the reduction, Mr. Richard T. Higgins, chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, is particularly impressed with the fact that it was voluntary. In percentage, he said, the cut amounts to more than when viewed from the point of money expended in buying tickets. Mr. Higgins was also asked with regard to the trial of a 5-cent fare ordered in South Norwalk and Bridgeport by the commission.

"As you know," the commissioner said, "the first week allowed a falling off of receipts. Then there was a considerable recoup and a steady rise. Since the holidays it has not met our expectations. However, the tryout does not expire for another month and I am still hoping that there will be an increased patronage to meet our expectations. We must remember that it does not prove our experiment to be entirely as wrong as figures would lead us to think. When one remembers the tremendous falling-off of the employed and that it must affect the number of people needing to use the cars daily, the results arrived at should be encouraging rather than otherwise."

TRADES COUNCIL HEAD RESIGNS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
FROM ITS WESTERN NEWS OFFICE

CHICAGO, Illinois—Because of criticism arising over his opposition to sympathetic strikes by all unions in the building trades to aid the striking carpenters, L. J. Kearney resigned as president of the Chicago Building Trades Council yesterday. Mr. Kearney's resignation has been pending for several weeks. His disposition to favor observance of the Landis wage award and discourage efforts to violate it by the various trades, is given as the cause of dissension. The resignation followed a heated session of the Board of Business Agents, at which it was decided to call strikes on all jobs where non-union men are employed. William Curran, business agent of the Plumbers Union, has been spoken of as a leading candidate to succeed Mr. Kearney in the presidency of the council.

World Needs Cooperation

"It is language, it is habits, it is the speech taught in your schools, it is all these things that are making

your immigrants into Americans. And when anybody tells me that a large part of the American people today is not of British blood, I say, 'Let us thank God for us, that English speech is able to act as a unifying force which can fill those who are not of our own race with British and American traditions.' In our speech, in our literature, we find an influence that can train the immigrants to grow up as good American or Canadian citizens, coming, at least in the second generation, to possess the same character, the same habits of thought and action.

"There are a good many things to explain—things in the past as well as in the present. We have to explain to you some of the events that preceded and followed the year 1776. And we believe, if the truth be known, England will be more fairly judged than she was by those who wrote history for American children in the nineteenth century.

"Let me add, that in this matter of correcting misrepresentations of history there is more for you to do here than there is for us to do in seeing that American history is impartially written. There is no anti-American sentiment in England. There is hardly anybody in England worth regarding, whatever party he belongs to, who does not desire to see a cordial friendship existing between America and England. Forty or fifty years ago there may have been, but there are not today any anti-American prejudices in England. So far as the removal of misunderstandings is concerned, it is you here rather than we in England that have to take the laboring oar.

"It is a great pleasure for me to be present at this meeting of an organization which exists for such admirable and permanent purposes as the English-Speaking Union," said Lord Bryce. "The name seems to me very happily chosen, because in the first place, it includes not only the people of America and the people of England, but also the peoples of our speech who are growing up in other parts of the world;—in those great semi-independent nations which we call the British Commonwealth of Nations;—and who are carrying the traditions and ideals and political habits of America and England into the other parts of the world, which only a century or two centuries ago were far outside the pale of civilization.

Unity of Language

"The same language, used by many peoples, is very properly regarded as an organ and symbol of the unity of those peoples. I do not mean to say that unity of language always makes for friendship. Sometimes it is better that the language in which the people of one country speak about the people of another country should not be understood by the latter. Sometimes I am tempted to regret that those who malignantly or maliciously in one of our English-speaking countries pass criticism on one of the others, do not use some ancient language, let us say, Hebrew or Gothic or something not understandable by the people, rather than a language that goes over the whole world.

"Nevertheless, it is true that language is a vehicle of thought, and as such has very great unifying force. It is language and literature that bear down in the great stream of time, from one generation to another, those things which are the glories of a people; they bring down the masterpieces of literature, and the recollections of achievements of which the peoples may well be proud. It is thus that old ideals are brought down into our present life from time immemorial. Therefore, one may say that language is a mighty unifying force. It is the implementation by which Providence is keeping united groups of peoples dwelling far apart, and some of whom are largely recruited from various racial stocks.

World Needs Cooperation

"It is language, it is habits, it is the speech taught in your schools, it is all these things that are making

LORD BRYCE'S TALK DECLARED TIMELY

ANTI-AMERICAN PREJUDICES OF FORMER GENERATIONS HAVING DISAPPEARED, HE SAYS, ENGLISH PEOPLE DESIRE FRIENDSHIP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
FROM ITS EASTERN NEWS OFFICE

NEW YORK, New York—The necessity for making Anglo-American friendship permanent, for the sake of the whole world, was pointed out by Lord James Bryce in a speech before the English-Speaking Union here last September. At the time Lord Bryce was disengaged toward publicity, and the speech was not made public. Since then events in Washington are regarded by the union as making the address more timely and interesting now than it was then. A stenographic report has been returned by Lord Bryce with his approval, and the union now makes the speech public.

Dr. John H. Finley, former commissioner of education of the State of New York and now chairman of the New York branch of the union, made an introductory statement regarding the purpose of the union, and then introduced its new president, John W. Davis, former ambassador to Great Britain, Mr. Davis in turn introducing Lord Bryce as a friend long endeared to the heart of America.

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Unity of Language

PATRIOTIC CALL SOUNDED IN LISBON

Portuguese President Appeals to Loyalty of People in Midst of Complex and Confused Political Situation

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LISBON, Portugal.—It is difficult to convey an adequate idea of the complexity and confusion of the political situation that has prevailed in Lisbon and other parts of the country recently—with Oporto now showing up prominently, and again determined to play a leading part. The chaos would seem to have brought the state to the point of inevitable collapse, but a peculiar vitality, or perhaps, better said, a strange capacity for hanging on to the last thread seems to possess it, and it is a pathetic sign of what might be if only governments and persons gave the country the chance it really deserves. President Almeida has just been making another appeal, and he sounds the call for patriotism strongly. In this he is surely right. It is real, active patriotism that is wanted. No doubt many of the politicians regard themselves as patriots, but the trouble is that their puny ambitions surge above their patriotism and ruin it.

It is said that if there were only twenty real patriots in high places the troubles and perplexities of Portugal would dissolve like a morning mist, and the richness of the country be displayed as the southern sun glowed upon its productive lands. Harassed and disappointed at the people have been, knowing that ruin is threatened by the politicians and by the politicians only, there is still left in them some of the fire of patriotism, and lately, when the possibilities of foreign intervention have been discussed abroad—discussed in the wrong way and with an obviously imperfect knowledge and appreciation of the circumstances of the country—there has been a general resentment, and the newspapers have considered it wise to associate themselves with this display of feeling by such of the people as have heard something of the case.

Possibilities of Intervention

At the same time it has to be remembered that while a demonstration of this kind is eminently commendable, there are better and even wiser heads than those of the protesters who have spoken seriously for long past of the possibilities and probabilities of intervention, and they have not agreed that it would be wholly bad for Portugal. It is a contingency that has to be considered. What the protesters most dislike, and what they have in mind, is the idea of an intervention with more or less of force, whereas what the wiser men have thought of is one in which the patriots, in collaboration with outside assistance, might have a part. There are interventions and interventions. But a short time ago, when Portugal seemed veritably on the edge of the abyss of which her President, her various ministers, and her newspapers have all freely spoken, and when no new development seemed possible, there suddenly came a series of kaleidoscopic changes which indeed have far from stabilized the situation, much the reverse, but have given to it a novelty and new complexity that of themselves save it from imminent collapse.

On the eve of this change there was the Mal Pinto Government, which had succeeded that of the October revolutionaries—who found the situation too hostile to them on account of the assassinations and other circumstances—perplexed as to what to do for the best, its own best. The Parliament had been dissolved and elections then, of course, became necessary, and they were being arranged. Difficulties had occurred, and suddenly this ministry, which had started weakly, hesitatingly and under bad auspices, showed signs of stiffening its back, and issued a proclamation declaring what measures it intended to carry through on its own account without any delay. These were in effect what is called the minimum program of the October revolutionaries. The point to be considered is that this ministry, which really came in very largely under the sagas, a little disguised, of the Octobrists, was outside all the constitutional parties, and though it indicated a desire for the affection and consideration of the Democrats and their allies, it received only a chilly and barely tolerant smile.

Cabinet and Octobrists

The Democrats gave it to understand quietly that they would assist it up to a certain point for the time being, particularly, as is always insisted in these precious arrangements, as by a formula, in "the preservation of order" which none of the parties really bothers about when the time comes. The Octobrists, revolutionaries—a body who had already indicated that in the pursuit of their ideas they would stick at nothing, neither in what they did nor the persons whom they employed to do it, were still behind the ministry menacingly, and the ministry, being rebuffed in its advances toward the parties, had to fall back toward the Octobrists, who forthwith exercised an increasing and almost threatening influence. Hence the adoption of the minimum program of the revolutionaries, and hence the general stiffening.

It appeared that the Octobrists had ideas of establishing themselves as a real party at the elections that were pending. In the usual manner the parties and sects set about arranging the elections beforehand and deter-

mining who should have the various seats. These elections are always a preposterous farce; in anywhere but southern Europe they would be regarded as an insult to the theory and system of democracy. The Democrats, as previously reported, had come to an arrangement with their chief Republican friends, the Liberals and the Reconstitutents, by which they formed an election alliance and distributed seats among themselves. But now the Mal Pinto ministry in its difficult position, pushed on now by the Octobrists, came and demanded that 40 seats should be reserved for the Octobrists and the Independents.

Crisis Precipitated

Forty in the Parliament of Portugal is a considerable number, and the leaders of the parties said it could not be done, and that, if it were, they themselves would have to give up seats where they had really big majorities, which to them was not sense. They would probably not even have argued to this extent but for the fact or idea that the Octobrists were suggesting the threat of more revolutions. The Republican group took the case to the President of the Republic, who tried to bring about a compromise upon the election question, but without success, and following upon this conference, the leaders caused Mr. Mal Pinto to be informed that without being hostile to his government, they could not assure him of their assistance.

A crisis of a remarkable character was at once precipitated. The Octobrists stiffened more, and the government made a show of asserting itself. It declared that it would retain office until it had "terminated its mission." If such a fancy were to be taken literally, it meant that it would remain in office for many years, when the term of other governments had been but days and weeks, since in even its minimum program there was more to be done than any other half dozen governments had ever done. It added, in the note in which it announced its intention, that the financial and economic problems were what would specially claim its attention. The question of the elections was a difficult one and only apparently to be solved in one way. As the parties could not agree upon the division and arrangement of the seats, and as it appeared impossible to attempt to hold the elections in such circumstances, the government formally announced their postponement.

Dictatorship Established

But here was a violation of the Constitution, and it was reported that the President of the Republic would set himself determinedly against such a thing. The law of the Constitution holds that in case of a dissolution of Parliament the ensuing elections must be held within 40 days; the postponement made that impossible, the time limit being exceeded. What might be the reality of the situation in such circumstances was difficult to discover. The elections could not possibly be held, and the country was without its Parliament. It was held that according to the Constitution the decree dissolving Parliament became null and void, and therefore the old Parliament remained in being. But it had been declared and voted upon that Parliament had been unconstitutionally formed, the elections from which it sprang being said to have been irregular, while, when it was thus condemned, all the legislation for which it was responsible was thrown overboard with it.

The dilemma seemed to be so acute that there was only one possible solution, and that was the establishment of a dictatorship by the existing government, with no further attempt for the time being to procure a Parliament. This extreme course was boldly adopted, and Portugal perceived herself under the dictatorship of a government most intimately associated with the revolutionaries, upon whose great day last October the then Premier, and various other persons of the utmost account and good name, were assassinated. This was one of the lowest points to which the government of the country had descended since the Republic came in.

Oporto Awakes

Meanwhile disorder was increasing. Bombs were being exploded with some frequency in various parts of Lisbon. In the Avenida da Liberdad, the foremost thoroughfare of Lisbon, rising with its grand tree-lined courses upon a majestic slope from the Rocio, there were several, and others in the Camp Grande, one in some school buildings, and in other parts. Also it is reported that a dynamite bomb has been exploded in the Spanish Consulate. In some of the big cafés in the Rocio and elsewhere disturbances were constantly created between Sidonians, Decembrists, and the others. In the Café Colonial, the Italia and the Chave d'Our there was trouble, and what is known as the "Thirteen Group" stirred up a violent scene at the last named, the Republican Guard being obliged to intervene. Later this café was closed by orders of the police.

Lisbon seemed to be descending to a helpless state, and some anxious people began to wonder if nothing to alleviate the situation was to happen outside. Some thought of Oporto, and they were right. Lisbon and Oporto are as two capitals, and they are always more or less in opposition to each other. Oporto is conservative, and to some considerable extent it despises Lisbon and all its works. But Oporto also for long past has been in a seething state, with demonstrations and explosions frequently. Latterly, however, it has been inclined to go about its business more quietly, and there have been few reports of violence.

In this new Portuguese crisis Oporto awakened. As a preliminary there were a few bomb explosions, and then the municipal council of the city met to consider the political situation of the country. The outcome was a telegram in the name of the council, practically indicating the sense of the northern region, protesting against the

dictatorship that had been established, and demanding the annulment of all the dictatorial decrees and the convocation of the former Parliament that had been dissolved, which it was urged would be in conformity with the Constitution. It was intimated in the telegram that the Oporto Municipal Council was inclined to take steps of its own in this matter and that the old Parliament, presuming it would meet with difficulties in Lisbon, would be invited to reestablish itself at Oporto. This attitude of the northern city was such as to arouse the most serious apprehensions.

LONDON BUSMEN STILL AT WORK

After Long Negotiations, the New Agreement With Employers Stabilizes Wages Till April

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—The second ballot vote of the London busmen reveals that body as being in a more accommodating frame of mind than on the occasion of the first ballot vote when, much to the surprise and against the recommendation of their leaders, there was recorded a formidable majority against the new proposals of the London General Omnibus Company. The said proposals were the result of weeks of anxious negotiations, and anyone with a passing knowledge of industrial affairs must recognize that in the face of the wage reductions taking place all round, the responsible officials of the Transport Workers Federation, and the basic wage went up each time, but the recent change in the cost of living was recognized by the board in its last recommendation, which cut the basic wage from £4 5s. to £4 2s. per week. At the same time the board chose a different period of the year from which to estimate the proper wage over the whole state for a period of 12 months. If, as seems likely, the Legislative Council throws out this bill, an attempt will be made to flood the council with Labor nominees or to make the abolition of the council a battle cry at hasty election.

Earlier decisions of the Board of Trade were made on a rising market,

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT ACTS

Board of Trade Refusing to Reconsider Action in Lowering the Basic Wage, Matter Is Now Put Up to Parliament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Efforts made by the Labor Government of this state to force the Board of Trade to reconsider its decision reducing the basic wage have failed, Judge Beeby taking a strong stand in the matter. As a result the government has given notice of a new bill which will abolish the Board of Trade and fix a basic wage over the whole state for a period of 12 months. If, as seems likely, the Legislative Council throws out this bill, an attempt will be made to flood the council with Labor nominees or to make the abolition of the council a battle cry at hasty election.

Earlier decisions of the Board of Trade were made on a rising market,

Bill which will, if carried, abolish the Board of Trade, wipe out the last wage declaration, and establish the basic wage at £4 5s. a week for all men workers in all industries in New South Wales; the living wage for women employees, other than rural workers, is named by the bill as £2 3s. a week. Mr. McGirr justifies his action on the ground that it is much more equitable to fix the wage over a year's period than to alter it every three months and cause continual irritating fluctuations.

Board's Functions

"If Parliament," he says, "controls the basic wage, then if the people desire a rise or fall, they can get it by electing representatives to carry on what they want." The Board of Trade was intended to be a comparative organization for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon matters relating to the cost of living. It was never contemplated that the Board would usurp the power more properly belonging to the Legislature, and the bill is to remedy this defect. The ordinary arbitration machinery of the state will in no way be interfered with and will continue as before; that is to say, skilled and other callings will continue to have their claims for wages dealt with by the Industrial Court.

The government of this state has a slight majority in the Lower House which, by the way, was partly obtained by the appointment of Mr. Beeby as judge and as president of the Board of Trade—and it may be able to force the new bill rapidly through Parliament if the council does not uphold the board against the Minister. What the effect will be of the government's action is another question.

The Full Court of New South Wales has unexpectedly presented Mr. McGirr with political ammunition by deciding that the Board of Trade's determination on the basic wage for adult employees, other than those engaged in rural industries, applies only to such adult workers as are covered by industrial awards or agreements.

In the case before the court an insurance company had been charged with employing a clerk on a weekly wage at less than the Board of Trade's living wage. The company was appealing against the magistrate's decision, and the Minister for Labor and Industry was the principal respondent. The court held that the regulations in question were ultra vires in so far as they purported to penalize either employer or employee, outside any award or industrial agreement, for paying or accepting wages below those declared by the board.

"A Bold Contention"

The Chief Justice said that the claim that the executive government was made the sole judge of matters necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying the determination and directions of the board into effect, was a bold contention. "This," he said, "would imply that the Governor had unlimited power to prescribe all such directions as he might choose to call necessary or convenient, and was not in any way concerned to inquire whether such directions came within the sphere intrusted to him by the act. This would amount to the clothing of the executive with an independent legislative power, for which I can see no warrant in anything contained in the act."

While Mr. Justice Wade agreed with the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Pring held that the object of the Legislature was to insure that all employees should be able to live with a reasonable degree of comfort and he could not agree that the board's findings applied only to those who were working under awards or industrial agreements.

BRITISH TREATY WITH AFGHANISTAN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—The Prince of Wales' tour began brightly by the conclusion of a treaty with Afghanistan on which Sir Henry Dobbs and his mission deserve the heartiest congratulations. It recognizes the essential community of interest between the British Empire and Afghanistan. The Afghans agree to the abolition of the Russian consulates in their Eastern territory, points which would have been used as centers of intrigue by the Bolsheviks against India.

The Afghan Amee no longer receives the subsidy which he first lost after the invasion of India in 1919, but her independence is recognized. The mark of this is found in the decision to establish an Afghan legation in London and a British in Kabul. Tariff immunity is granted Afghan commerce. The Afghan Government is granted permission to import munitions through India, and the frontiers, except for one trifling modification, remain as arranged at Rawalpindi in August, 1919. British consulates are to be established at Kandahar, Jalalabad, and Scottish Freemasons, he said, had increased during the past year by 24,018 new members, as compared with 32,118 in the previous year. The income of the Grand Lodge during the past year had been £27,621 as against £35,057 in the previous year. The grand total of their funds amounted

MASON'S TRIBUTE TO DUKE OF ATHOLL

Scottish Grand Lodge Presents a Portrait of the Past Master to the Duchess of Atholl, the Duke of Elgin Officiating

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The brethren of St. David's Lodge, Dundee, have overcome the difficulties which have attended their tenancy of their rooms in Nethergate for so many months past by purchasing the property from Lithgow's trustees, Edinburgh. Without having first secured the necessary permit an agent of the trustees renewed the lease, but this was set aside in the sheriff's court and the decision confirmed on appeal. The purchasers have been tenants of those who crowded to show him honor ere he sailed away for London to take up his new post as High Commissioner of the Commonwealth. At the parliamentary banquet given in his honor, he enjoyed the rare privilege of hearing tributes to himself from those stanch foemen, the acting leader of the Federal Parliamentary Labor Party, Mr. Charlton, and the leader of the Federal Country Party, Dr. Earle Page, the latter an outspoken critic of the present system of appointing high commissioners.

The Earl of Elgin has consecrated a new Royal Arch chapter at Dairsie, to be known as the Chapter St. Serv. No. 154.

The Thornliebank Lodge, in celebration of its jubilee, has voted £100 to be divided among various local charitable institutions.

Duchess at Installation

The members of the Ythan Lodge, Ellon, are making special efforts to raise funds for a Masonic temple, the site for which has already been secured.

An interesting incident attended the installation of the Earl of Elgin as grand master at the recent annual meeting of Grand Lodge. For the first time in its history a lady—the Duchess of Atholl—was invited to enter Grand Lodge, an innovation made possible by suspending the Masonic proceedings for the time being. The object was to present her with a portrait of her husband, the Duke of Atholl, a past grand master, who was also in attendance. Her entry was marked by a pretty ceremony appropriate to the unique occasion and expressive both of respect and cordiality. A number of the grand officer bearers, wearing their appropriate emblems of office, retired to receive the Duchess, and forming a guard of honor, conducted her into the lodge, the music of the pipes and the cheers of the brethren, who were standing, blending in vociferous welcome of the first lady guest to enter Grand Lodge.

Presentation of Portrait

The Earl of Elgin, in making the presentation to the Duke, said that he had held the office of grand master for several years with great distinction. His Masonic history had been one of continued progress from the lowest rank to the highest. It was interesting to note that an ancestor of the Duke was the first grand master to hold that position in the old Grand Lodge, and it had fallen to a descendant, whose portrait he now unveiled, to pull down that building and erect another and more magnificent one.

In returning thanks the Duke said that he was now trying to carry on outside what they had taught him in the Grand Lodge. Perhaps some of his work in the cause of public morality in the future might be more operative than speculative, but he was sure that the good lessons he had learned there would not have been taught in vain.

The grand master then presented the Duchess with a replica of the portrait to be hung in their home. In responding she said it was difficult to say how she appreciated the honor they had done her, but she realized some of the great tenets for which Freemasonry stood.

At the after proceedings the grand master, in responding to the toast, said that he found himself in a position occupied by an ancestor of his own 160 years ago. The grand master of Scottish Freemasons, he said, had increased during the past year by 24,018 new members, as compared with 32,118 in the previous year. The income of the Grand Lodge during the past year had been £27,621 as against £35,057 in the previous year. The grand total of their funds amounted

to £246,033 as compared with £233,086 in 1920.

Trinity Lodge, Elgin, has just celebrated the centenary of the laying of the foundation stone of their assembly rooms in 1821. Dr. T. H. W. Alexander, master of the lodge, gave, in an instructive, interesting, and racy speech, an account of some of the early incidents in connection with the history of the lodge, and its early masters and prominent members, bringing out incidentally how many of the prominent families connected with the town and county had been associated with its history.

AUSTRALIA UNITES IN BIDDING FAREWELL TO SIR JOSEPH COOK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Freed of the political shackles of 30 years and standing now as the representative of all Australian parties, Sir Joseph Cook spoke very frankly to those who crowded to show him honor ere he sailed away for London to take up his new post as High Commissioner of the Commonwealth.

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"People or perish," is the new slogan which Sir Joseph Cook has set before Australians. "We have no right," he says, "to hold in undisputed possession this great country, while the mighty millions of the world are reaching out for elbow room and actually hungering for bread." To those citizens of the Commonwealth who assume a certain apologetic attitude toward their homeland, the veteran statesman had this to say: "Australia is the greatest country in the world. Take it up and cease talking it down."

One of the things which will make Sir Joseph Cook more than a rubber stamp in Australia is his insistence on the necessity for bringing Australia nearer to London. His name will be remembered in connection with the laying of the present Pacific cable, and he is resolved to urge upon the imperial authorities with all his power that the hour has come for duplicating that cable. At the same time he is not unmindful of the claims of wireless and sees great interest in the negotiations now in progress for a wireless system between the Commonwealth and the homeland.

There is a subject which is as close to the heart of the new High Commissioner as his desire for the peopling of the Commonwealth with Britons. It is a fervent advocate of the consolidation of the Empire and of everything that will draw the outlying dominions into true comradeship. Speaking in the Sydney town hall on this subject, Sir Joseph Cook said:

RUSSIA FROM THE FRENCH VIEWPOINT

Regeneration of Country Will Eventually, It Is Believed, Be Joined in by France as Well as Britain and Germany

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—That France will eventually work with Germany and with England—and possibly with the United States—for the regeneration of Russia seems now to be in no doubt. Various schemes have been considered and the tone of the newspapers is changing completely. But this cooperation may take various forms. It may, according to the wishes of the British, be engaged in with the full consent of Russia and the Soviet Government may be finally recognized. Italy favors such a complete resumption of ordinary international relationship. Indeed most of the European countries are orienting their policy in that direction. Even Poland, which was particularly antagonistic, is showing signs of a desire to seek conciliation and may act as an intermediary between Paris and Moscow.

The congress to which it was proposed to admit Russia was also mooted on the assumption that the Soviets had established themselves and that it is necessary to work with them. But even in this projected restoration of Russia by consent of the Russian authorities there is occasionally to be found a somewhat cynical idea. It is urged that the powers—especially England, France and Germany—should be the price of their services insist upon valuable concessions. Russia, in effect, was to be cut into sections which might be exploited. This power would exploit one part and the other power would exploit another part. France, Germany and England were to be brought into accord by their common appetites and the fate of Russia would resemble the fate of China against which America has just protested so effectively.

Dividing Up Russia

That the powers should receive proper compensation for their work in Russia cannot be disputed, but that the feuds of Western Europe should be forgotten because Western Europe has found a new object of prey is a notion that has its shocking side. To take advantage of the feebleness of Russia, of her immense needs, in order to "divide her up" between the powers was bound to evoke protests even from those Russians who are now living in exile and who are certainly not friendly toward the present Russian Government.

Therefore this solution of European problems cannot but be regarded as crude and unsatisfactory. It is true that France and Germany might thus be induced to sink their differences but it would be at the expense of international morality. Moreover, French opinion cannot be diverted so easily from the necessity of reparations from Germany. If Germany chooses to hold out Russia as a great prize which is to be shared by herself and France and other countries, France is somewhat suspicious that Germany only desires to make France forget what is owing to her. In effect Germany is saying: "We cannot pay you what was promised under the Treaty; we cannot make good your losses in the war. But if you will overlook our obligation to you, if you will collaborate with us, we can make a bargain which will recuperate you for the disappointments you have experienced under the Treaty. We can act together in Russia and we can lift up ourselves and lift up you. There in Russia is the true field of action. There is the real business—the real profit. The war will not have ended so badly after all if we can conclude this deal."

Such an offer certainly tempted France to some extent but there was instantly an outcry in many quarters. It was felt that this was a piece of German strategy. It was doubted whether the experiment would turn out so well as represented. It was believed that France would in the first place lose German reparations, assist Germany to recover, and obtain in the end practically nothing out of Russia.

Second Plan More Radical

Hitherto, only the plans which would cut up Russia more or less with the consent of the Russian Government have been considered in this article. But there is another plan which makes an appeal to French hospitality toward Bolshevism—an hospitality which still appears implacable and is not to be tempted by the promise of material profits. This second plan is much more radical. It would first destroy the Russian Government and proceed by force to cut up Russia into exploitable sections.

It is so insignificant that it should be set out largely in the words of the German General Hoffmann, who has obtained the columns of one of the principal French journals for the exposition of his theme. When he by way of an interview made his suggestion he had apparently no difficulty in getting his views printed without comment and therefore it is to be presumed with tacit approval in a leading Paris journal.

This General Hoffmann commanded on the Russian front during the war and dictated the peace of Brest-Litovsk. He has always been regarded as one of the worst of the Prussian militarists in France. But suddenly, at the same time that Mr. Staines and Mr. Bathurst were preaching the idea of an international consortium to exploit Russia in British circles, at the same moment that Count Kessler was expounding the same theory in Paris, this General Hoffmann was curiously allowed to start a more extreme propaganda in France.

His plan is much more brutal in

character and is based upon the alleged necessity of a fresh military offensive against Russia. He does not disguise his militaristic conceptions. What he desires is an alliance of the French and German military forces. He would unite the interests of the two countries. He would have them work together for the conquest of Russia. They would set aside their own quarrels for the sake of pursuing a greater quarrel with Russia.

Menace of Bolshevism.

While he approved of France keeping a large army he would also raise a large German army with the full permission of France. Insisting upon the peril that confronts the western countries faced by Bolshevism he preaches a new crusade.

Naturally he has to persuade France that she has nothing to fear from Germany and he points out that Germany possesses none of those great engines of war that are needed even to resist for a moment the French. It is not Germany who is the enemy; it is Russia. At some length he shows that the Moscow Government means to spread in one way or another revolutionary ideas in Germany and in France. Germany is in a state of economic disorder and if she is reduced to despair she will succumb to Bolshevism. As for Poland, she is likely to fall before some fresh Russian offensive.

He argues that after the debacle of Poland, after the setting up of the régime of Soviets at Berlin, France would find herself in greater difficulties than ever. She would at that moment be obliged to undertake a military expedition. But the Bolshevik bands would only have to retreat before the French troops and allow France to occupy Germany—a ruinous operation. France therefore must not only maintain her armies but she must help Germany to form a formidable army and supply her with ammunitions.

Not believing in the sincerity of Russian negotiations with England and France, he therefore sees no alternative but to proceed to overcome this terrible menace of Bolshevism and to deliver the Russian people from its present government.

France, he urges, will find in such a policy the means of recovering the millions which she lent to Russia. France, he says, by the exploitation in common with England and Germany of the natural riches which are to be found in Russian territory will realize such enormous profits that the war losses will be recompensed.

Russian Regeneration

Asked if there would be quarrels between France, England, and Germany, his reply was that a consortium should be formed in which the capital of the three countries should be equally engaged and clear understanding arrived at regarding the distribution of the natural riches.

France, it was objected, would believe that Germany was only seeking to restore her own military power in order to turn it eventually against France. But the general replied that the three countries would have so many interests in common, would have such huge profits, that their dissensions would disappear. He suggested that Germany should give France certain guarantees. Thus she should obtain her reparations only from France; she should allow a French army to remain on her soil. The German army should number a million and the French presumably about the same number. England would be able to apply the blockade in case Germany showed bad faith.

If the peoples can thus be united in the restoration of Russia a new era will, he declares, open for humanity and the disasters of the war will be compensated.

It is necessary to keep in view this proposition. But it should not be supposed that the French are about to swallow the half. The French papers are calling attention to the great expenditure that must be incurred. They are skeptical about the result in Russia. They see clearly that they would have to forgo their hopes of reparations from Germany. They are not dupes yet, and it is hard to believe that they will become the dupes of such a crude cynical plan of the German, General Hoffmann. Still, when there is discussion, as there is at this moment, about the possibilities of a Russian regeneration, it is well to remember that the term Russian regeneration may mean one of three things. First, it may mean the military conquest of Russia; second, it may mean the exploitation of a disintegrated Russia; third, it may mean a genuine scheme of cooperation in which Russia will honestly be allowed to join.

LORD SINHA RESIGNS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—The resignation of Lord Sinha, the Governor of Bihar and Orissa, has at length taken effect. It is rumored that the real reason for his action was a difference of opinion with the government as to its handling of the non-cooperation problem and a refusal to arrest Mahatma Gandhi when some time ago he was touring Bihar. He is a distinct loss to the administration, having handed his province with energy and firmness. He was the first Indian to hold a seat on the Viceroy's Executive Council, the first to be Undersecretary for India in the British Government, and the first Indian to be a Governor.

ARABIC LANGUAGE SCHOOL
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
BEIRUT, Syria.—A special school has been instituted at Aleppo for teaching the Arabic language to those officers of the army of the Levant who are desirous of learning it. A large number of officers have already joined the classes.

NEW SELF-HELP PLAN IN AUSTRIA

Program as Promulgated by Dr. Guertler, the Finance Minister, Now Effective

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria.—It was disappointing that Dr. Guertler, the new Finance Minister, had to announce his plan of self-help at a moment when European attention was concentrated on the difficulties arising out of the occupation of the Burgenland, otherwise far more would have already been heard of his important pronouncement. The Austrian Government proposed to abolish the bread subsidy and the subsidies on all other foodstuffs. For seven years the bread of the Austrian people has been provided by the government, and during the last two years the major part of the deficit in the Austrian budget has been due to the cost of subsidized food. What happens as the result of the abolition of these subsidies and of the financial plan of internal reconstruction to which the Austrian Government have now committed themselves, must have important consequences for the whole of Europe. It is probably not an exaggeration to say that, failing external credits in the near future, the continued existence of Austria as a state may depend upon the measure of success of the new proposals. The steps now being taken to bring about a new era in Austria's life are also of unusual interest to those concerned in financial and economic problems because they represent probably the first thorough attempt on the part of any new state to put into practice the ideals enunciated at the Brussels International Financial Conference and to adopt

free trade. Dr. Guertler, who, though not without political experience, is by training a university professor, effected a revolution in national thought by boldly announcing that Austria's salvation lay in self-help and not in waiting passively for the promised credits from the League of Nations, which might be long delayed. In this self-help campaign he has been efficiently seconded by the new Financial Adviser, Dr. William Rosenberg, who, thanks to his reputation as an able bank manager and as a leading lawyer, inspires a confidence rarely gained by a political nominee.

Immediate Improvement

The new financial program was made public in outline when the crown had reached what was up to then its lowest point, namely, 14,000 to the pound. As an immediate result of the economic soundness of Dr. Guertler's plan, the crown improved to about 9000 to the pound. Then former Emperor Charles made his disconcerting incursion into Hungary, and Austria found herself once more surrounded by mobilized states and threatened with a war that would have been disastrous to her commerce and to her supplies. The improvement in the crown quickly vanished and it fell to still lower depths. Scarcely had the acute danger of hostilities between Hungary and the little entente disappeared, than the German mark took its sensational tumble and with it, in sympathy, the crown went down again. The sentimental effect of the fall of the mark was even more practically felt in Vienna than in most other European capitals, because Germany, in order to obtain foreign exchange for repayment requirements, disposed of large crown balances in Austria, emphasizing how interlocked with the whole economic problem of Europe is the question of German reparation payments.

These factors, combined with the increasing issue of Austrian notes in order to meet the current expenses of the government—rising as the crown fell—gave the speculators in Zurich and elsewhere excellent ground for "bearing" the crown until, by November 14, it reached over 24,000 to the pound and over 6000 to the dollar. The more the Austrian Government, supported in fundamental by all political parties, showed its determination to adhere to the precepts of the Brussels Conference, the more the external value of its currency decreased.

The Bread Supply

However, undeterred by all these disadvantages and by the greatest of all difficulties, namely, the widespread lack of confidence on the part of the Austrian people themselves, in their own currency, the Chancellor, Dr. Schoeber, and his government have gone ahead with their proposals. The initial and fundamental obstacle which the government had to face was to make sure that when the state ceased to purchase bread, there would be enough in the country to prevent any possibility of a short supply or starvation. This was complicated by the fact that for seven years the normal grain importing machinery of Austria was dormant and that grain trade, bakers and populace had come to regard the government as the sole source of supply. It was estimated as a margin of safety that there must be available at least 100,000 tons of wheat at the date of decontrol, or in other words, about two months' bread supply. This was far in excess of any reserve held by Austria since the war, and involved financing which the government had never been able to obtain except through relief credits or by disastrous sale of crowns. These circumstances make it all the more creditable that Austria, with only partial government assistance, has now completed the financial and other arrangements whereby the private trade will have at its disposal, on or about

"date of decontrol," 100,000 tons of wheat.

B. Altman & Co.

MURRAY HILL

7000

Important Sale Events for Monday

An Extraordinary Offering

Imported Hand-made Laces

especially desirable for the trimming of lingerie, Summer dresses, etc.

at astonishingly low prices

Valenciennes, per yard 28c. to \$1.90
Point Binche, per yard 48c. to 7.85
Point Venise, per yard \$1.95 to 3.25
Cluny, . . . per yard 12c. to 48c.

(First Floor)

A New Importation of Steel-beaded Silk Bags

(black and navy blue) of unusually fine quality and workmanship; daintily silk-lined, and equipped with a pocket and a silk purse (with mirror)

very specially priced at

\$10.00

(First Floor)

A Sale of 1,000 Pairs of Inexpensive Summer Curtains

all of them dainty, all of them desirable, all of them remarkable values.

Marquisette Curtains, hemstitched per pair \$1.35

Dotted Muslin Curtains, ruffled, per pair \$2.25

Fine Voile Curtains, ruffled, per pair \$2.25

Fillet Net Curtains, with Cluny edge per pair \$3.25

(Fourth Floor)

A New Shipment of All-wool Jersey

will be exceptionally low-priced at

\$1.75 per yard

This Sale will comprise several thousand yards of this popular all-the-year fabric, in a splendid assortment of the smartest colors for Spring and Summer sports and street wear (as well as all-black).

The width is 54 inches

(First Floor)

Another Remarkable Sale of Women's American-made Lingerie

(300 dozen pieces) in the wanted styles and dainty fabrics

every item priced far below value

Nightrobes, \$1.10, 1.45, 1.95 to 3.90
Envelopes, . . . 1.35, 1.75, 2.75
Drawers and Bloomers, . . . 1.45
Petticoats, . . . 85c., 1.45, 1.95, 2.50

Also Flannelette Nightwear at end-of-the-season prices

Nightrobes, \$1.10
Pajamas, 1.75

A Number of Paris-made Fasso Corsets

made of white broché and boned with genuine whale bone, will be phenomenally low-priced at

\$9.75

this being actually one-half the regular price.

These Corsets are made in conformity with the present mode of dress, and are suitable for both medium and full figures.

(All of above Sales on the Second Floor)

Women's Silk Hosiery

offering very exceptional values

Silk, with lisle tops and soles; black, white and African brown, per pair \$1.65

All-silk, in black only, per pair 2.25

All-silk, with open work embellishment: in black, white and gray, per pair \$2.75

(First Floor)

Another Special-price Sale of Boys' Washable Suits (sizes 3 to 10)

at \$1.90 & 2.95

There is a choice of several desirable styles in this Sale, with an equal variety of materials and colors. Every suit is worth very much more than the price asked for it.

(Sixth Floor)

Madison Avenue—Fifth Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street

Thirty-fifth Street

HEARING ON APPOINTMENT OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE TRUSTEES

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The hearing before Judge Crosby on the appointment of the new Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society took place yesterday. The text of the proceedings is as follows:

SIXTH DAY

No. 5641.
EUSTACE ET AL v. DICKEY ET AL
CROSBY, J.

Court House, Boston, Jan. 20, 1922.
HEARING ON APPOINTMENT OF
TRUSTEES.

Mr. SMITH. If the Court please: As representing the Church, I wish to present briefly the facts of the situation, and then to submit a few pertinent citations, and then to submit recommendations.

The business conducted under the Trust Deed of January 25, 1898, originally consisted almost entirely of the publication of papers or periodicals which are the organs of the Church. That situation continued from the inception of the Trust in 1898 down to October, 1917. At that time, under a contract between the Trustees of the Publishing Society and the trustees under Mrs. Eddy's will, a contract was made by which the Trustees of the Publishing Society, or the Publishing Society, became the selling agent in respect to her books, the Trustees under the will themselves being virtually the publishers, and the subsequent work of the Trustees of the Publishing Society in that behalf being done for them.

Therefore for a period from October, 1917, to May 1920, the business of the Trust was the business of publishing the papers and periodicals which are the organs of the Church, together with handling this business for the trustees under Mrs. Eddy's will.

Then came the acquisition by the Publishing Society of this Dudley & Hodge bindery, which introduced a new activity, new so far as this Trust is concerned. The business of that bindery, however, or the work of that bindery, consists only, as we understand the situation, in binding the books of which Mrs. Eddy is the author and binding one or two other books, such as The Christian Science Hymnal, the hymnal used in Christian Science churches. So that substantially, and putting aside minor exceptions, the business of the Trust consists in publishing several publications which constitute the organs of the Church, and consists in publishing, or at least attending to the publication of, or selling, the books of which Mary Baker Eddy is the author.

The statement of facts which I have now made is of peculiar importance in relation to Christian Science, by reason of the fact that this sect does not rely on personal preaching to the extent that is usual with other denominations. The services in Christian Science churches consist in reading prepared selections from the Bible and from Mrs. Eddy's writings. The churches do not employ preachers or speakers in the usual sense of that term. The Mother Church has a Board of Lectureship, the members of which deliver lectures under the auspices of The Mother Church and of its branches; but in a general way, and almost exclusively, the Christian Science teaching which is delivered in Christian Science churches, the public expression of Christian Science, consists mainly of the reading by appointed Readers of selections from the Bible and correlative citations from Mrs. Eddy's writings.

For the same reason, the Church papers and Church periodicals are of peculiar importance to this sect. They have a far greater importance, in fact almost a different function, relatively speaking, from the periodicals of other denominations. They are of far greater importance. The Mother Church and its branches, for example, have organized literature distribution committees, by which Mrs. Eddy's writings and these papers are given a wide free distribution to persons who may be interested, and to whom it is desirable that correct impressions of Christian Science should be conveyed. Very much of the work that is ordinarily propaganda of the various sects, the dissemination of their views, the advancement of their concept of Christianity, much of what in other denominations is done by personal work, is in this denomination done by means of these books and of these papers.

Now, with regard to the particular publications that are issued by the Publishing Society, the principal one is called the Christian Science Quarterly Bible Lessons. It is a periodical issued quarterly, containing these Lesson-Sermons, compiled to be used in our churches. That periodical, called for short "The Quarterly," has a much greater circulation than anything else published by the Publishing Society; and, as Mrs. Eddy has said in the Manual, the prosperity of Christian Science largely depends on the use of those Bible-Lessons. I am not quoting her exactly, but rather in substance at this moment.

The other periodicals consist next, of the Christian Science Journal, which, as it is normally conducted, contains the list of the branches of The Mother Church, the recognized organizations which constitute constituent parts of The Mother Church considered in its collective aspect. Also lists of advertised or specially recommended practitioners, and generally, the announcements and other communications from the Church officials to the members of the Church and to the branches of the Church, together with articles and editorials containing expressions of Christian Science.

Another paper is the Christian Science Sentinel, a weekly paper, which is somewhat to the same effect, the Journal being monthly, and the Sentinel being rather less a Church organ than the Journal and somewhat more for general reading, and somewhat more adapted for general distribution. Then there is a periodical published in the German language and

another one in the French language, which correspond in a general way to the Journal.

Finally, there is, and has been now for more than ten years, the international daily newspaper called The Christian Science Monitor, which circulates to a considerable extent among persons who are not Christian Scientists, and it is intended equally for them. It does not contain much in the way of Christian Science propaganda or articles directly relating to Christian Science, but rather more in the way of news and educational matter of general interest to Christian Scientists and to other people.

So that it is of supreme importance to the Trust, and to the Church of which it may be considered auxiliary, for this religious aspect of the Publishing Society to be kept in view, and for the responsible persons in connection with the Publishing Society to be first of all Christian Scientists. The Trust Deed specifically provides that no one is eligible to that office, or to continue therein, unless he is, in short, a loyal Christian Scientist. The importance of the fact that these periodicals are organs of the Church and that Mrs. Eddy's books are of such intimate relation with the Church, may be briefly illustrated by some citations from the Manual, which contains the By-laws of the Church and the outline of its organization. Therefore, with the Court's permission, I will read briefly from the By-laws a few of those most pertinent, and after my statement, I beg to leave to hand up to your Honor a copy of the Manual, with the flyleaf, the citations which I will have read.

The COURT. A copy of the Manual is annexed to the bill in one of these cases.

Mr. SMITH. I did not know that it actually was.

The COURT. I should say, a copy of the Deed of Trust.

Mr. SMITH. I am now speaking, if your Honor please, of the Manual, which contains the By-laws of the Church and the outline of the Church organization, including the Publishing Society.

Article VIII, Section 11, reads as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the officers of this Church, or the editors of the Christian Science Journal, Sentinel, and Der Herold."

This By-law was written at a time when the other periodicals had not been started.

"It shall be the duty of the officers of this Church shall, or circulate Christian Science literature which is not correct in its statement of the divine Principle and rules and the demonstration of Christian Science. Also the spirit in which the writer has written his literature shall be definitely considered. His writings must show strict adherence to the Golden Rule, or his literature shall not be adjudged Christian Science. A departure from the spirit or letter of this By-law involves schisms in that regard. It is headed, "Church Periodicals."

"It shall be the privilege and duty of every member, who can afford it, to subscribe for the periodicals which are the organs of this Church; and it shall be the duty of the Directors to see that these periodicals are ably edited and kept abreast of the times."

Another pertinent provision is Article XII, Section 2, by which the Board of Directors is made the tribunal for the decision of what does or does not constitute the correct expression of Christian Science:

"If a member of this Church is found trying to practise or to teach Christian Science contrary to the statement thereof in its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," it shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to admonish that member according to Article XI, Section 4. Then, if said member persists in this offense, his or her name shall be dropped from the roll of this Church."

I cite that only as showing that it is one of the responsibilities of the Board of Directors to pass upon the correctness of what is put forth as statements of Christian Science teaching or practise. Article XXI, Section 3, gives to the literature issued by this Publishing Society a peculiar privilege, a peculiar official status, in connection with the Reading Rooms conducted or maintained by The Mother Church and by all of its branches. It is prominent in the work of the church that each has a reading room for the free use of the public, at which Christian Science literature may be read. These rooms are commonly open throughout certain business hours of week days, and not uncommonly throughout convenient evening hours, so that the public may go to those reading rooms and enjoy their privileges and read the literature there furnished for free use. Article XXI, Section 3, reads as follows:

"The literature sold or exhibited in the Reading Rooms of Christian Science churches shall consist only of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, and "Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, and other writings by this author; also the literature published or sold by the Christian Science Publishing Society."

The Church in that manner using the Publishing Society as an auxiliary institution, or a part of the one institution by which it is representative to the world of Christian Science.

Now, a word in regard to the functions of the Directors. Briefly stated, the Christian Science Board of Directors is the executive body of the Church. Its power is broadly stated in Article I, Section 6:

"The obligation rested upon them to cause the provisions of the Trust Deed to be executed in accordance with its terms and the intent and purpose of the donor there expressed to be administered faithfully."

I wish to call your Honor's special attention to that succinct statement of the functions of the Directors in relation to this Trust:

"The obligation rested upon them to cause the provisions of the Trust Deed to be executed in accordance with its terms and the intent and purpose of the donor there expressed to be administered faithfully."

It alone is the executive body of the Church; and this Church, as your Honor doubtless has gathered by this time, has a peculiar position in being not merely a local church, but rather a central or parent organization, with which the other local churches are affiliated, all being conducted subject to the provisions of the Church Manual.

When I used the word "local" I did not mean local to Boston, but all local organizations throughout the world are branches of this Church, and all are conducted under the provisions of this Manual. Even the membership of The Mother Church, if your Honor pleases, does not consist alone of members in Boston, but rather of representative members throughout the world. The more active Christian Scientists in London or in San Francisco, in New Orleans or in Winnipeg, in Hong Kong or in Cape Town, the more active Christian Scientists everywhere, are usually members of The Mother Church in Boston, so that the membership of the branch churches is a membership made up in part of members of The Mother Church. The readers of branch churches are invariably members of The Mother Church, and usually also are the officers of branch churches.

One word further in regard to some other citations about the functions of the Board of Directors. The next citation to which I wish to direct your Honor's attention is Article XXII, Section 3, a provision which comes pretty close to being specifically applicable to the present situation and to the vacancies now existing, but perhaps is not strictly applicable; yet it shows clearly Mrs. Eddy's thought, her plan and purpose, in regard to the functions of the Board of Directors in connection with the matter upon which your Honor will be obliged to pass. It reads as follows:

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This By-law was written at a time when the other periodicals had not been started.

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The obligation rested upon them to cause the provisions of the Trust Deed to be executed in accordance with its terms and the intent and purpose of the donor there expressed to be administered faithfully."

And then, skipping somewhat:

"The literature sold or exhibited in the Reading Rooms of Christian Science churches shall consist only of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, and "Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, and other writings by this author; also the literature published or sold by the Christian Science Publishing Society."

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The Court also referred to the Manual:

"Its Manual appears to be a vital part of Christian Science."

Other brief and pertinent citations, with which your Honor is unquestionably familiar, but concerning which a fresh statement may be useful, are the following. The first is a citation from the article on Trusts, in the 39th Volume of the Encyclopedia of Law and Practice, the article being by Dean Frank Irvine of the Cornell University Law School, formerly court commissioner in one of the western states:

"The court will always give due weight to the wishes of those chiefly interested, but will not be controlled by such wishes against considerations of fitness."

I believe it can be further said, turning that about, that unless there are considerations of fitness weighing to the contrary, that the proposals of those people interested should be accepted; and I take it that in this instance the Church is not only the chief beneficiary, but that it represents the great body of persons in whom the chief interest resides, and that the Board of the Church is the executive body authorized to speak for the Church, and for its branches and members, except as individual views may be expressed.

Again, quoting from Volume 11 of Corporation Juris, part of the article on Charitable Trusts:

"In appointing a trustee of a charitable trust, it is the duty of the court not to appoint one who is in hostility either to the purpose or the beneficiaries of the gift."

I assume that there is no question about the pertinency of those citations, but they have particular application here.

Now, it will be of interest to your Honor, I assume, to know the basis on which Mrs. Eddy chose the original trustees. She sent to the Church in the first instance an informal document, dated the 15th of January, 1898, the main part of which was re-written and put into the more legal form which constitutes the Trust Deed of January 25, 1898, under which the Trust is conducted. With her informal document she sent a letter to the Church, which was introduced in evidence in the original litigation, and which is preserved on page 369 of the printed report of that evidence.

"To The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass.

January 15, 1898.

My Beloved Students:

I appreciate your uniform loyalty and courtesy to mother who desires to know no partiality for one or another of her children but to earnestly consider the welfare of all. I have asked for a small Board of Trustees (to keep peace in the family) and as I believe to a strong board; one is a business man, another a doctor, and still another a scholar."

Of course Mrs. Eddy uses the word "doctor" in its generic sense as including a Christian Science practitioner:

"I now recommend that these trustees continue as present Mr. Joseph Armstrong as the business manager of the Publishing House for the benefit of The Mother Church in Boston, Mass."

Then follows a direction regarding the publication of the gift in the periodicals, and Mrs. Eddy's signature. But I wish to go back to read the following:

"I have asked for a small Board of Trustees, and as I believe a strong board; one is a business man, another a doctor, and still another's scholar."

The third person named, William P. McKenzie of Cambridge, was educated at Upper Canada College, Toronto University, and Auburn Theological Seminary. After a brief pastorate he taught English literature and rhetoric at Rochester University, during which work he became interested in Christian Science. In 1896, at Mrs. Eddy's invitation, he came to Boston to be a member of the committee which prepares the Bible Lessons for Christian Science churches. While serving in that capacity he was made a First Member of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston. He continued as a First Member, or an Executive Member until that body was discontinued. In 1898, by Mrs. Eddy's appointment, he became one of the original Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society. He continued in that capacity until July, 1917, when he became one of the editors—became editor of The Christian Science Journal, the Christian Science Sentinel, and the two periodicals published in foreign languages. His work in that capacity continued from July, 1917, to March, 1920, when he resigned as a protest against interference with editorial responsibility by the Trustees of the Publishing Society.

Mr. McKenzie also received instruction in Christian Science directly from Mrs. Eddy. He is also an authorized teacher of Christian Science. At the present time he has no official position in Christian Science at all. I believe. He has at various times, however, held the positions I have now mentioned, and was also for at least one year president of The Mother Church, and was also for a time one of its Board of Lecturers. I believe at present he has no official position with either The Mother Church or any of its branches.

If I may be permitted to emphasize one point that may not be immediately seen as important by your Honor, the fact that two of these men proposed to the Board, after carefully surveying the situation, and after giving to the subject the thought which its importance deserved, have decided to recommend these three men as the most suitable persons within the range of their acquaintance and within the range of the recommendations which have been made to them. Of course the Board is expected to have a wide acquaintance among Christian Scientists, and to have knowledge of conditions beyond Boston as much as in Boston, and to be able to take a survey of the entire Christian Science field, at the time of making any such recommendations, and I assure your Honor that these recommendations have been made only after the most careful consideration.

Now, if I may speak somewhat particularly, but yet briefly about these particular gentlemen. Mr. Patton until less than three years ago,

was a large business man in Pittsburgh. He was general manager of the paint business of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, president also of the Patton Paint Company, president of the Pitcairn Varnish Company, president of the H. W. Johns Paint Manufacturing Company, and chairman of the board of directors of the Corona Chemical Company. I suppose that the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company is of such size as to be possibly within the judicial notice of your Honor, the largest institution or corporation of its kind in the world, I believe. Its business is the manufacture of plate glass, also of paints, varnish and painters' sundries. The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company has paid up capital of \$36,000,000, together with an accumulated cash surplus almost as large. It could be spoken of briefly as a \$70,000,000 corporation. Mr. Patton was the general manager of its interests in so far as the painter's side of its business was concerned. These other corporations which I have named are auxiliaries or subsidiaries in connection with the larger company. Some of them alone have capital of a million dollars, and the interests which were in Mr. Patton's hands as an officer of that company were of great importance, and his functions were those calling for abilities of high order.

After the outbreak of the war Mr. Patton was called to Washington as a member of the War Industries Board, and continued there until after the armistice. Then he found that a convenient opportunity for retiring from business, and came to Boston, or to Harwichport and Boston, for the purpose of giving at least a part of his time to the practice of Christian Science, and doing what he could to promote the cause of Christian Science, and that has been his work since. He has had before coming here some considerable experience in the affairs of Christian Science, having been, for instance, president of First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Adams, the second one of the three proposed, was educated at the Chauncy Hall School, at the Phillips Exeter Academy and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. As your Honor doubtless knows, the training to be had at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is itself in the nature of equipment for the holding of such positions as must now be filled. He received instruction in Christian Science directly from Mrs. Eddy, and has devoted most of his adult life to the practice of Christian Science. He is an authorized teacher of Christian Science and locally is well known as a Christian Scientist, his position and acquaintance in that regard being much more than local to Boston.

Mr. Adams also was a First Member of the Board of Directors of The Mother Church, at the time when the Church had such officers. Your Honor of course will doubtless remember the position formerly occupied by First Members, who were later called Executive Members, being mentioned in the Deed of Trust, and Mr. Adams was one of that executive body at the time when there was such a body in connection with Church government. He also has held various positions on committee work and the like for the Church, but is not now officially associated with the Church, at present holds no official position. Mr. Patton, I believe, has never held an official position with The Mother Church itself.

the Directors' appointees with very substantial remuneration, nevertheless I believe that as a Trustee Mr. Lamson would maintain the integrity of the Publishing Society Trust against all improper influences and encroachments and would make an efficient permanent Trustee.

In regard to the three persons recently nominated by the Christian Science Board of Directors to be made Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, I wish to make the following comments:

James E. Patton
of Boston, Mass.

I am not personally acquainted with Mr. Patton, but the reports I have received in regard to his ability and standing both as a Christian Scientist and as a business man have been good. I believe that as a Trustee he would maintain his individuality and protect the integrity of the Trust. I understand that Mr. Patton is financially independent of any compensation he might receive as a Trustee.

Those are the affirmative suggestions.

In regard to the three persons recently suggested:

George Wendell Adams
of Boston, Mass.

Mr. Adams has been a practitioner of Christian Science in Boston for many years. My acquaintance with him has been very slight, but I have always considered him a quiet young man of pleasing personality. I am reliably informed that he has had practically no business experience. He has served as a member of the Boston Committee for the free distribution of Christian Science literature. At about the time the litigation commenced, Mr. Adams served for perhaps a year or more on a temporary advisory committee having to do with the management of The Christian Science Benevolent Association. He has held for several years a salaried appointment under the Board of Directors as a paid "mental worker" for them. He has actively cooperated in the effort to boycott the Christian Science publications and to reduce the Publishing Society to bankruptcy as a method of bringing this Trust into subjection to the Directors of the Mother Church. His personal "loyalty to the majority of the Board of Directors is unquestionable."

Mr. THOMPSON. In regard to Mr. Adams I may say I understood Mr. Smith to say he had received education at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. I did not understand him to say that he ever graduated there.

William P. McKenzie
of Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. McKenzie was a Presbyterian clergyman before becoming identified with the Christian Science Church. He was selected by Mrs. Eddy in 1888 as one of the three original Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society. A short time before Mrs. Eddy's decease Mr. McKenzie was proposed by the Directors to fill a vacancy in an important office of The Mother Church but Mrs. Eddy failed to approve the selection and he was not elected. The facts that many years ago Mr. McKenzie sat for three lessons in a class in Christian Science taught by Mrs. Eddy or that because she appointed him a Trustee twenty-four years ago he should now be made a Trustee, are not good reasons and tend to prevent a consideration of his fitness upon the merits of the case under the conditions existing today.

After Mrs. Eddy's decease there began to be considerable friction between the Trustees of the Publishing Society and the editors of the publications. Frequently Mr. McLeelan who was a Director of the Mother Church as well as Editor-in-Chief of the publications, spoke to the other Directors with entire frankness in regard to difficulties in the Publishing Society which he largely attributed to Mr. McKenzie's temperament, lack of vision, and limited executive ability which Mr. McLeelan thought had not kept pace with the growth of the Society. All of the Directors at that time who included Mr. Dickey, Mr. Neal, and myself, were substantially agreed that Mr. McKenzie as a Trustee was considerably of a problem and that he was visionary, emotional, and largely controlled by his prejudices. There being upon this situation.

Mr. McKenzie had shown some literary ability, having written a book of poems and occasionally contributed articles to the Christian Science publications. Therefore upon Mr. McLeelan's decease in 1917 it was the unanimous opinion of the then Board of Directors that an opportunity had been presented by which Mr. McKenzie could be transferred to the office of Editor and the Board of Trustees of the Publishing Society relieved of his further service as a Trustee. This action was taken, and with the approval of the Board of Directors the Trustees of the Publishing Society elected Mr. David R. Ogden as Mr. McKenzie's successor. Mr. McKenzie's services as Editor were unsatisfactory in the opinion of the Directors and so expressed by all of them on many occasions between the date of his appointment as Editor and the beginning of the present litigation. It became necessary for the Directors to assume editorial supervision of Mr. McKenzie's editorials and to reject many of them.

From the time friction commenced to develop between the Directors and Trustees and up to the beginning of the litigation, Mr. McKenzie's position was unstable and vacillating. He was one of the first approvers of the plan of the Trustees for separating the Publishing Society from The Mother Church. In the official minutes of the Trustees of the Publishing Society as submitted in evidence before Judge Dodge as Master, the following facts are recorded:

On September 20, 1918, the Trustees of the Publishing Society spent the morning in drafting a letter stating their position and views in regard to the Trust. This letter, which was sent to the Directors, contained in view of the attitude disclosed by these

substance that which was later embodied in their bill in equity. The record shows that on this date Mr. McKenzie formally "assented to and approved" this letter. He was then employed by the Trustees as an Editor at a salary of \$9,000 per year. On January 8, 1919, the Trustees' official minutes show that Mr. McKenzie discussed with the Trustees officially certain recent developments and their position in regard to the Deed of Trust, and that Mr. McKenzie "was wholly in accord with the position taken by the Trustees."

On January 15, 1919, the official minutes of the Trustees record another conference with Mr. McKenzie in which he was in full accord with the position of the Trustees.

On December 20, 1918, the Directors of The Mother Church considered with great concern Mr. McKenzie's active support of the plans of the Trustees.

On January 6, 1919, Mr. Rathvon reported in detail at a meeting of the Board of Directors of The Mother Church, a talk which he had just had with Mr. McKenzie which he said fully confirmed his suspicions that Mr. McKenzie was actively assisting the Trustees against the Directors.

On January 11, 1919, Mr. Rathvon reported to the Board of Directors a two-hour talk which he had just had with Mr. McKenzie. He described how Mr. McKenzie had become very "wrathy" and that he was actively a party to launching the effort to separate the Publishing House from The Mother Church.

On January 21, 1919, Mr. V. O. Strickler, a member of the Board of Lectureship, repeated in detail to the Directors and left with them a written memorandum recording conversations he had had with Mr. McKenzie which Mr. Strickler believed were part of the plan to separate the Publications from the Church, in which plan Mr. Strickler reported Mr. McKenzie to be a definite factor.

On January 24, 1919, the Directors of The Mother Church had an interview with Mr. McKenzie, after which Mr. McKenzie's attitude was characterized by one of the Directors as "shifty and equivocative," and the Directors were unanimously of the opinion that Mr. McKenzie was actively participating in the plan to separate the Publishing Society from The Mother Church.

After the Trustees' bill in equity was filed, Mr. McKenzie's attitude continued to be changeable and vacillating until after he suddenly left the Publishing Society and relinquished his position as Editor following a conference with the Board of Directors. The stenographic record in the case of Eustace v. Dickey containing Mr. McKenzie's examination and cross-examination before Judge Dodge gives definite evidence of what Mr. McKenzie's position has been throughout the controversy.

Since the walk-out of Publishing Society employees, Mr. McKenzie has been one of the most active of the Boston Christian Scientists in boycotting the Christian Science publications and seeking to destroy the property of the Trust by reducing the Publishing Society to bankruptcy.

Without prejudice to Mr. McKenzie as a man, but for the good of this important trusteeship, I respectfully protest the reappointment of Mr. McKenzie as a Trustee of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) John V. Dittmore.
Now, in regard to this matter of Mr. McKenzie I will add one word. I have here Mr. McKenzie's examination and cross-examination before Judge Dodge and I think that if your Honor has any idea of appointing such a man to a position of this importance it is really incumbent upon your Honor to read that examination and cross-examination. It speaks more emphatically than anything I can say, certainly than anything Mr. Dittmore would care to say, on the point now in question. I cannot believe that in the light of what that record discloses your Honor would for one moment consider that Mr. McKenzie, however morituous he may be, however kindly and affectionate in various human relations he may be, is a fit man to manage in any capacity such a trust as you have heard described here during the testimony in this case.

One more consideration. Mr. Smith has read various passages from the Manual; with a view, so far as I can make out, if it is pertinent at all, of conveying, without saying so in many words, the idea to you that in some way this trust is different from other independent trusts managed upon the sole responsibility of the trustees, and that the Directors of The Mother Church have something more than a supervisory power, in fact, that their relation to it is really one of principals to agents, that the Trustees of this trust should be in effect the agents of the Directors. Now, I don't suppose anybody is better qualified than Mr. Dittmore, in view of the fact that it was his original action in protesting against certain particular conduct or views of the Trustees that has led to the recent decision—I don't suppose there is anyone more competent than he to express the qualifications that ought to be put upon that view. It is not, in his opinion, the intention of Mrs. Eddy, or was not her intention, that this important trust, which has grown far beyond anything that she could possibly have anticipated in those early days when she appointed Mr. McKenzie and later refused to accept him for another position, should be run by men who were in effect nothing but agents, employees, of the Directors. The situation is a very delicate one. The relation between these two boards, as Judge Dodge well said, requires personal harmony, and without it no court decree and no court decision can ever make this trust a success, owing to the interrelation between the two requiring consideration one for another, confidence, intelligence, uprightness, and absence of any ulterior motives. It takes a pretty able, good man, to be Trustee of the Christian Science Publishing Society. In view of the attitude disclosed by these

Directors in this litigation and today, and in view of the efforts that we know they have made not to be content with a decision of this case from the Court and meantime to maintain cordial and proper relations to the maintenance of this trust, but to rely not only upon court proceedings but upon outside proceedings for the purpose of coercing other people. We don't want coercion; we want natural communications, persuasion, and we don't want coercive processes such as have been brought to bear in the past and will be again so long as this present board continues. I therefore suggest that Judge Smith's view is one that might be accepted by his clients but which your Honor ought not to accept, that men should be put in here, intelligent men, independent men, if possible men caring nothing for the salary, men willing to cooperate, but not willing to be subordinated to the views of other persons, and that Mr. McKenzie does not meet that to. I think Mr. Patton I think does. I thin the other gentleman Mr. Dittmore suggested did.

One other consideration, and I will not trouble your Honor longer. There has been something said about that letter that Mrs. Eddy wrote, where she years ago suggested that she had selected at that time a board one of whom was a scholar, another a doctor, the other a business man, and it has been attempted to conclude from that in all future time, under change of circumstances greater than anyone even with her capacity could be expected to foresee, such must be the composition of that board. We don't understand the limit. We don't understand it in that way. We don't understand that Mrs. Eddy expected to be taken in such a literal spirit, or that it is to be supposed that a scholar in the technical sense of the term must always be a member of this Board of Trustees. We assume that today so far as scholarship is important it is to be found in the editor, and that the important thing, in view of the enormous business growth of this trust, is that the Trustees should be men of sound judgment in business affairs, intelligent of course, and educated of course, but not necessarily that they should be scholars in the ancient and now almost outgrown sense of that term. I suppose in another fifty years there won't be any scholars in that old sense of the term, persons whose scholarship consisted purely in book learning, persons without any effective or active contact with the world as it really is. Therefore that test I don't think in a narrow sense—Mr. Dittmore does not think—should be applied to it, but that the scholarship so far as it is an important thing should be found in an editor, as it has been in Mr. Dixon, whose ability and capacity I think no one can doubt, and that if all three of the Trustees running a business now amounting to millions, are able business men, they will find plenty to do without bringing into operation ancient characteristics such as used to be the term scholarship.

The COURT. Do you expect to submit that copy?

Mr. THOMPSON. Yes, sir. I will submit this document here. The yellow mark is in at the beginning, or I will put it in at the beginning of Mr. McKenzie's testimony, and leave it with your Honor. I will ask your Honor to pay special attention to the cross-examination, and not to overlook the part of the cross-examination conducted by me, because several points were brought out in that were not brought out in Mr. Whipple's. I have given, to the stenographer Mr. Dittmore's memorandum, and I will give a copy to the other side, and ask the stenographers when they are through with that to give it to your Honor, or give them a copy and ask them to hand the original to your Honors.

(To the Stenographer.) Will you let the Court have the original of that document that I handed to you, which is addressed to the Court?

The COURT. I think the court stenographer took it out to be copied.

Mr. THOMPSON. Oh, did she? Then let me have that back, please.

The COURT. So far as the transcript is concerned, I wish you would indicate the part which you desire to have read, so that I don't have to go through that.

Mr. THOMPSON. I will. It has a cumulative effect. I imagine if your Honor started at the beginning of Mr. Whipple's cross-examination you perhaps would not have any occasion to read all of mine, you might read a few pages of it and then reach a conclusion.

The COURT. I will take it.

Mr. THOMPSON. I will mark it carefully.

The COURT. Mr. Attorney-General, in view of all that has been said have you any suggestions or recommendations to make representing the Commonwealth?

Mr. ALLEN. May it please the Court, I have entered my appearance in the proceedings relating to these matters which are now pending before the Court, and at the suggestion of your Honor I have given to the parties of future members of the public generally, which has its interest in every public charitable trust. Rarely is this Court or any court called upon to appoint Trustees on an occasion when so much is at stake in the matter of the trust involved. The mere fact that this trust represents an income to its beneficiary prior to the unfortunate conditions which have lately obtained, of an amount of some \$400,000, if I have the figure correctly in mind, indicates the necessity for the consideration of the ablest men to administer so great a trust.

Especially at this time, under the critical situation which has faced this greatest movement in Protestant denominations in our time, it should be the common concern that those men should be selected to administer this great Trust who would have the confidence of all.

When I learned that the Trustees

resignations had been accepted, so that this court was to select and appoint the Trustees, who should for the immediate future administer this Trust, it seemed to be a matter of congratulation because at that time, when there has been controversy among certain of the members of the Church, it seemed that the appointment of these Trustees was to be taken out of the field of controversy. I speak not for or against any suggestion that has been made. To the limit of my ability and with all the earnestness at my command, I have advocated before this court the decision which should establish the supremacy of the Board of Directors as the ecclesiastical and administrative body of the Church, and a decision which should establish the supremacy of the Manual in the government of the Church. But, today, I find myself regretting the procedure which is before the court with respect to the appointment of these Trustees. Under the Deed of Trust, which, in the contemplation of the court, must control, the Trustees of the Publishing Society is a self-perpetuating body. I am unable to discover any difference between the Board of Directors and the Trustees of the Publishing Society in that regard. Each was, by Mrs. Eddy's purpose and intention, to be a self-perpetuating body. The Directors, either by election or appointment had the selection of all of the other bodies and agencies of the Church, so far as I can discover,—the Board of Lectureship, the Finance Committee and the other subsidiary organizations in the Church. But, they had not the power of appointment or even of approval except by implication, of the Trustees of the Publishing Society.

In the petition which was filed by the Board of Directors it was stated, after naming three nominees for appointment, that the Board of Directors had requested them to accept such an appointment and they had signed their willingness to do so. It, when the appointment is to be made by the court and the responsibility is to rest upon the court, the three who are to be appointed, can be selected, and named by the Directors, then it must follow that if the Directors saw fit six months later to remove them, and were doing it in good faith, then they could select and name three members, and three members only, and ask this court to appoint them. If the Directors had suggested three members of the Church for appointment as those whom they thought best fitted, and then had suggested others, it would not be an apparently final act on their part. There must not be any implication that these are the only three whom they regard as suitable. The court might very well say, as it seems to me, and as I say on behalf of those whom I represent, "I have no reason to doubt that these three are suitable persons, but I would like to have the Board of Directors suggest others who are also suitable."

When the question arose on the temporary Trustee, sixteen suitable persons were suggested to the court by the Board of Directors. One of those persons was acceptable to all of the interested parties, so far as they appeared before the court. He was a member of the Finance Committee, a Vice-President of one of the largest trust companies in America. He must be today a suitable person for appointment. And I only mention him because his name was before the court. I had felt that if some person in the Church, known throughout the churches in the world, not to mention a person now present in the flesh, that such a man had been appointed as Judge Hanna, who has passed on since this litigation was first instituted, it would have given to the acts of the new Board of Trustees a confidence which would have been most fortunate at this time in the Church's activity.

It may be that after full consideration of all names that are suggested, this court may be of the opinion that the three names that have been given by the Board of Directors are the three best men to be appointed, but before such a decision is reached, in view of the present relations of the contending interests of the Church, I hope that an opportunity may be given for any of the agencies of the Church to make suggestions or to make objections to the names that have been suggested. There are, of course, men and women of the greatest ability in Washington, and New York, and in England, who might be better under the present conditions than any name that has been suggested, and if, after an interval of ten or thirty days, as the case may be, and if after opportunity has been given to those who are deeply concerned in the future welfare of this great Trust, the court, after considering the names before it, should select these three, then I believe that the Church and all those interested would feel that it was the act of the court, but, as a matter of procedure, I feel that it would be indeed unfortunate if three persons and only three were named by the Board of Directors and appointed by the court, without opportunity for other nominations to be made. If, therefore, it should be felt by any considerable number of the Church that these were not the best persons to have selected, others might be named in order to make the Board of Trustees of the Publishing Society independent—as Mrs. Eddy intended—in its activities, except that it must always be—as it must be under the decision of this court—in accord with the principles of the founder of the Church and in sympathetic cooperation with the Board of Directors, as the supreme governing ecclesiastical body of the Church.

Mr. KRAUTHOFF. If your Honor please.

The COURT. Mr. Krauthoff.

Mr. KRAUTHOFF. On behalf of members of the Church whom we represent, we desire to submit that in the structure of this situation, having regard to the Deed of Trust and the Manual, the interest of the situation permits this court, in the exercise of a wise judicial discretion, to follow the recommendation of the Christian Science Board of Directors, and to select as Trustees the three names proposed by them.

In speaking on behalf of members of The Mother Church, I respectfully submit that after all we are the real parties in interest. Under the Manual of The Mother Church, the members of The Mother Church are required to become subscribers to these periodicals. The subscriptions that come from members of The Mother Church are the life of the Trust. That is demonstrated by the results that followed from the three Trustees, Mr. Eustace, Mr. Ogden and Mr. Rowlands, operating the Trust in a way that did not conform to the generally accepted opinion of members of The Mother Church as to the manner in which Mrs. Eddy intended it should operate. And starting them with Trustees who did not have the confidence of members of The Mother Church and who were not selected as members of The Mother Church thought they ought to be, the Trust is perilously near bankruptcy. So that, after all, it is members of The Mother Church who must be considered in this situation.

As to the retiring Trustees, they are members of The Mother Church and they have just as much to say as any member of The Mother Church and no more and no less. The information that they have acquired is, of course, helpful to the court.

As to Mr. Dittmore, there is nothing in this situation that gives Mr. Dittmore the right to name anybody. He is at best a minority member of the Christian Science Board of Directors. The most that he could ask at the hands of this court is the restoration to his office, and then he stands before this court as one of five Directors, and he makes a recommendation as a minority Director opposing the action of the majority of the Directors.

Now, as to the relation of these two bodies, one to the other: If your Honor will be good enough to read Mr. Dittmore's answer, you will find at the answer filed by the Board of Directors that Mr. Dittmore's memorandum which lays down in unmistakable terms the proposition that it must be accepted in theory and worked out in practice, that The Mother Church is one institution of which the Christian Science Publishing Society is a part, and that the Christian Science Board of Directors is charged with the unmistakable duty of directing its affairs. At the time when he was acting as a director, Mr. Dittmore stood—and I think properly—for the absolute control by the Christian Science Board of Directors of the affairs of The Mother Church. It would surprise us if he did not agree with this.

Now, as to the plea of the Attorney-General, there should be cooperation. That was the theory of the Trustees of the Publishing Society, that there should be cooperation, which meant that if they agreed with the Directors, they would do what the Directors wished them to do, but if they did not agree with the Directors, they would not do what the Directors wished them to do.

Now, the Manual of The Mother Church has been recognized as governing this situation. Under that Manual, as I said a moment ago, the members of The Mother Church are required to subscribe to these periodicals. The members of The Mother Church, being required under the Manual to subscribe to these periodicals, are justified in asking at the hands of this Court for periodicals that are published in accordance with that Manual, and that Manual says that these Directors shall see that these periodicals "are duly edited and kept abreast of the times." That Manual says that these Directors shall accept as suitable the persons who act in the Publishing Society, and if they do not accept them as suitable then they cannot so act.

In other words, it seems, of course, strange to an outsider, and it is strange to some of us until we follow the footsteps of Mary Baker Eddy, that her constant principle was to centralize in the Manual, under the control of the Christian Science Board of Directors, the administrative affairs of this Church including the Christian Science Publishing Society, as they have the responsibility of it and as under the Manual it is their duty to do it. As there is no objection to the integrity of any of the names which they have suggested, it seems to me that the Court can well discharge its duty by accepting those recommendations and appointing the Trustees and allowing this Trust to go back relieved of these implications that at one time Mr. McKenzie thought one thing and at another time he thought another, or that he testified this way or testified that way. All of us in the Christian Science world, since March of 1919, have gone through a strain which has made it necessary for us to adopt views as they came to us day by day in our reasoning and in our work, and there is not any of us who participated and who are participating in the events of the last few years who can hope to say that, because on a certain day we said one thing or another, we are for all time to be bound to that. Because if such a rule of law was adopted in the Christian Science Church of us would ever be able to make any progress, and none of us would be able to move forward to a realization of the situation while the matter was in litigation. We had the case pending in court. The court has now recognized what we always thought to be the right of the situation, and now we can move on.

Your Honor will remember that, in the case of Eustace v. Dickey, Mr. Allen desired to intervene, and his intervention

quainted with the history of the Church, I venture to say, without qualification, that there is nothing in these records showing Mrs. Eddy's disapproval of Mr. McKenzie. The fact that she did not at some time confirm him for some particular work or position does not signify her disapproval at all. It only signifies that she did not call him for that work at that time.

The suggestion that he has been seeking his appointment is preposterous. Mr. McKenzie is not a self-seeking man at all. He has been proposed by the Directors as a part of their duty. There is no seeking on his part.

As regards the three persons proposed, your Honor will readily understand that we do not wish to say more than should be said in that regard. I may say, however, that Mr. Howe and Mr. Lord were proposed for appointment as temporary Trustees and were not considered suitable at that time. I mean to say, Mr. Howe and Mr. Lord were proposed by counsel for Mr. Dittmore when the appointment of a temporary Trustee was under consideration, and at that time they were not considered acceptable for that appointment by the board. On the other hand, I wish to speak of them as estimable gentlemen and as entirely admirable from many viewpoints but not suitable for these particular positions.

Mr. Lamson was one whom the Directors proposed for appointment as temporary Trustee and one whom the Directors still consider as suitable for that position, and if he were foot loose, or sufficiently foot loose, one who would do well in the position of permanent Trustee; but we do not understand that Mr. Lamson is sufficiently foot loose for that purpose, and we assume that your Honor will take the view that the persons here to be appointed should be persons who can give this Trusteeship their first consideration. It will be the first demand upon their thought. It is a big work and one which should require the chief thought of three suitable persons.

Just one more thought, if I may, and that is that the Directors have not sought persons who are financially of such opulence that the remuneration would be of no consequence to them. It is not specially desirable that wealthy or financially resourceful persons should be put into a position involving such duties. It may be, it is doubtless true, that all the men proposed are not wealthy men, but that, it seems to us, is not a qualification nor an objection, but that their qualifications must be of an entirely different sort. Dealing with large business, which does furnish a qualification in some of its aspects, is one conspicuously possessed by Mr. Patton, and the experience of the other men is that which corresponds to the duties of the position.

MR. THOMPSON. Mr. Lamson has formally expressed his willingness to serve if acceptable by the Court; so all talk about his not being able and willing to take the job is beside the point, as I presume there was none when the talk was made.

THE COURT. Perhaps, in view of something which has been said, I ought to state that, so far as the appearance here of the Attorney General is concerned, there is nothing in the decision of the Court as rendered which affects his standing at this time. It is not only his right, but, as I believe, it is his duty in this instance, where the question arises respecting the appointment of Trustees of a great charitable Trust, that he should give the Court the benefit of any suggestions he has to make. So that he is here because he was requested by me to appear, and I think that it would have been his duty to appear if he had not been so requested.

In view of the fact that there are a large number of persons present, and I assume a great majority of them are members of the Christian Science Church, I think perhaps it is expedient for me to say a word or two with reference to the matter which is now before us.

I do not expect at this time to make any appointment of any Trustees. I have not in mind three persons whom I at this time believe I can appoint or am likely to appoint. I may appoint the three persons who have been stated. I may appoint some of them. I may appoint entirely different persons. I speak of that so that it may not be thought that I am expressing any intimation at this time about who is to be appointed.

Mr. SMITH. That will be done promptly, your Honor, by a letter from the counsel to your Honor and copy of it furnished to other counsel and to the Attorney-General. Will that be the approved practice?

THE COURT. Well, that would be sufficient so far as I am concerned; but I should like to have those names submitted within a day or two, if possible—within two or three days.

Mr. SMITH. It will be done.

THE COURT. Very well.

(Adjourned.)

BOSCH MAGNETO INQUIRY ORDERED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Investigation of the sale of the old Bosch Magneto Company by the alien property custodian in December, 1918, has been ordered by the Attorney-General; it was said yesterday at the Department of Justice.

United States District Attorney Harris at Boston, it was said, has been instructed to investigate thoroughly the affairs of the American Bosch Magneto Company, which purchased the old magneto company from the government, and acquaint himself with all the facts in connection with the sale of the new company.

What the department expects to develop in its investigation was not disclosed, but it was indicated that some irregularities were believed to have existed in the sale of the old company to the American Bosch Magneto Company.

LAW OBSERVANCE FIRST DUTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, speaking on "The Relationship of Prohibition to Patriotism" at the annual luncheon of the Providence Woman's Christian Temperance Union, declared that observance of the law is the first patriotic duty. The question of debate has been removed by the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment. Lawlessness is by no means confined to back alleys, but is also too frequently found in high places. Then Mrs. Livingston pointed out that it is the duty of all patriotic citizens to see that only men of the highest type be entrusted with the responsibility of lawmaking.

QUEBEC EXPLOITING ITS LIQUOR TRADE

Although Admitting Existence of Drunkenness and Disorderly Taverns, Premier Says Profits Exceed All Expectations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec.—In an important speech delivered in the Legislative Assembly, Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, reviewed at length the work of the Quebec Liquor Commission; outlined a plan for the elimination of the debt of the Province within a period of 20 years; and explained the government's policy for the extension of colonization and the continued improvement of highways and of public instruction. Regarding the liquor commission, which began its work in the Province on May 1, 1921, the Premier announced that there would be a profit of \$4,000,000 at the end of the year.

He said the commission made a profit of 20 per cent on its transactions; that it had sold over \$9,000,000 worth of liquor in six months, and he was so sure of the profits that he allotted \$1,000,000 to wiping out a part of the provincial debt, another \$1,000,000 for the purpose of maintaining highways built under the Good Roads Act; and divided the rest between colonization, agriculture and public instruction, particularly insisting on aid being given the secondary, classical and primary schools.

Reviewing the work of the colonization, mines and fisheries department, Mr. Taschereau remarked that the changes made in the law regarding colonization would facilitate the grouping of settlers in developing new regions, prevent speculation and give the people roads. The revenue from the game laws, mines and fisheries was nearly \$1,000,000. On agricultural matters the Premier spoke of the four demonstration farms already established, and nothing will have been learned, and nothing will have been accomplished by the two years' experience which the members of this organization have passed through. And so it seems to me that if any Christian Scientist desires the success and the growth and the permanency of this organization, this controversy must stop, and if it continues much longer there will be a condition financially which will make it perhaps of little moment whether there are any Trustees or not. There will not be any business to manage if the financial operations of the Trust continue as disastrous as they have been for the last year or two.

I only say these things because I feel that it would be too bad to have any further trouble. I shall endeavor in the selection of Trustees to select men who are disinterested, so far as I can, and capable, and they should be men who are not only good Christian Scientists, but some of them at least ought to be good business men and competent to carry on an enterprise which involves the expenditure of eight or ten millions of dollars a year or more. It needs a man of some business ability to carry on that part of it. And at the same time I do not overlook the character of the men the kind of men whom Mrs. Eddy thought originally should be appointed. I am in accord with the suggestion made that Mr. Smith and Mr. Bates, representing the Directors here, should submit some other names. I think some other names ought to be selected. And when I say that I do not mean to intimate that I will or will not appoint the three persons who are named; but I think, in view of all that has been said, that there ought to be other persons who are qualified and other persons to be appointed. I should be glad to get some other names.

Mr. SMITH. That will be done promptly, your Honor, by a letter from the counsel to your Honor and copy of it furnished to other counsel and to the Attorney-General. Will that be the approved practice?

THE COURT. Well, that would be sufficient so far as I am concerned; but I should like to have those names submitted within a day or two, if possible—within two or three days.

Mr. SMITH. It will be done.

THE COURT. Very well.

(Adjourned.)

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

London Reviews Financial Year

Some Singularly Cheering Intimations Came With Closing Days of 1921 That for Most Part Left Little to Cherish

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The year of 1921 has not left many memories that will be cherished. Of these rare exceptions, the most agreeable is undoubtedly the belated recognition that a high official valuation of money was out of date. Even those who faithfully worship at the shrine of the Bank of England rate of discount as though it still exercised a decisive influence on the world's exchanges are fain to confess that as in 1920 it failed by delay to control domestic monetary conditions, so in 1921 it lagged months behind in adjusting itself downward. Anyhow, the bank rate came down by four stages from 7 to 5 per cent, two of the falls being popularly attributed to the lead of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, and the other two to internal considerations.

The reduction in the bank rate is responsible for the only favorable movement of note in the valuation of securities in 1921. It stopped the continuous and disconcerting decline in British Government stocks which had been so persistent as to seem to extinguish civic virtue which induces investors to support the credit of their country, assuming it has had a suitable past, through thick and thin. Appreciation in government stocks has made rapid progress since the bank rate came down from the height prescribed by the professorial acolytes of "deflation," and not only have older securities of the kind found eager buyers, but the new type of Treasury bonds offered daily on tap; at ascending prices in less than six months attracted \$168,500,000 of cash subscriptions from the investing public.

Floating Debt Held Down

This ready response to an invitation to prevent the growing accumulation of floating debt has secured the desired object, for whereas before the date of the first offer of these bonds the floating debt was rising, it has now diminished. The three months of the coal strike told adversely both on national revenue and expenditure; in the former there has been no recovery, and in the latter no very visible saving since. The gap between the two has been comfortably filled by the creation of purely internal debt maturing at dates when it may be presumed that expenditure will be smaller and more in accordance with the revenue-producing capacity of the country.

Of course the whole of the advance in value of British Government stocks, or of the subscriptions to the current issue of Treasury bonds cannot be ascribed to the fall in the bank rate and in the value of money. Much of both movements is due to the depression in industry which has thrown capital out of profitable employment in production and diverted it into easily-realizable securities. That is the dismal side of things as the year closes. Yet in the last few days of the year came a singularly cheering intimation.

The fortunes of the greater industries sometimes appeal less directly to public sentiment than those of lesser manufacturing interests which have made more appeal to the eye. Soap-making and soap exports are not insignificant, and as concentrated mainly in the hands of Lever Brothers of Sunlight fame, they have figured largely in stock market calculations. When Lever Brothers, who had never had a charge on their properties, issued debentures in the course of the closing year, when the issue had no great success and when the undertaking disengaged itself of certain provisional purchases of ancillary undertakings, the impression grew that its commitments had run in advance of its resources.

Preference Dividends

The possibility that its preference shares, forming the bulk of its capital, might fall in arrears, was freely canvassed, but the company announced several days before the due date of its preference dividend that not only would it be paid but that a substantial dividend on the ordinary shares would be backed by an appropriation to reserve equal to the ordinary dividend.

No great celerity has ever been shown in presenting the annual report and accounts of the British South Africa Company which administers Rhodesia under royal charter, and is familiarly known as the "Chartered Company." For the delay there has always been adequate excuse, and justification is more than ever sufficient for the presentation of the accounts for the year ended March 31, 1920-21, months after date. For the Chartered Company is, to all intents and purposes, fighting for its existence. In a sense it ranks, in virtue of its administrative responsibilities for an immense territory, among the principalities and powers of the world, but it has long since experienced the disabilities attaching to an administrative entity which has to shoulder the duties without enjoying the privileges of sovereignty.

It has greatly extended the British Empire—in the curiously accidental way that most British imperial extensions have come about—and the first earnest it got of its reward for that pioneering enterprise was a judgment by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council (the Supreme Court of the Empire as umpire) that it had not the right of "eminent domain" over the lands it had brought under the

British flag. If and when the imperial government decides that the Chartered Company must demit its administrative rights and duties, it must account for all its intrusions with "Crown lands" and accept as compensation for extrusion about two-thirds of what it expended in making Rhodesia British.

Had this been the last word in regulating the future relations of the Chartered Company and the British Government, the company would have had nothing to complain of, for it submitted unreservedly to the arbitration of value which followed the judgment that it had no ownership or sovereign rights over Rhodesian lands. But the arbitration did not cover the whole of Rhodesia, and it left to a "proper tribunal" sundry questions of land valuation.

Resources Are Narrow

The company has narrow resources, for its position after various judgments and awards has been rendered too precarious to enable it to reinforce them, and its whole energies are now devoted to avoiding litigation and arbitration and other costly procedures for ascertaining what of rights and claims and assets may ultimately survive. Dutifully the company has revolutionized its balance sheet to conform with judicial and arbitral decisions, but with unabated hope it keeps some of the dead or doubtful assets in suspense account or other purgatorial form.

Dutifully protesting, it urges the Imperial Government to negotiate and strive for agreement on all unsettled questions, and meantime carries on under every variety of discouragement and little hope either of glory or recompense and at a present loss, the administration of a huge territory—with less than 40,000 white inhabitants. One hopes the Government will take the short cut of negotiation—short only in contrast with the ways of the law—and give the Chartered Company freer scope for devoting attention to the economic development of its territory which the last report shows to be proceeding surely, if not rapidly.

FINANCIAL NOTES

H. C. Sylvester, vice-president of the National City Company of New York, says that there are \$13,000,000,000 of tax-exempt securities now outstanding, of which \$9,000,000,000 are bonds of states, cities and various political divisions, and the balance bonds of the United States Government and its possessions, Federal Land Bank bonds and District of Columbia and Postal Savings 2½ per cent bonds.

Rubber tires for automobiles, jinrikishas and cycles constitute a leading rubber export from Japan, the total weight of tire exports being 24 per cent of the total weight of crude rubber imported in 1913, 1919, and 1920, says the United States Commerce Department's rubber division.

The Shanghai Gold Exchange and the China Filature Silk and Dried Cocoon Exchange have been granted licenses of trade by the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. The Shanghai Metal Exchange has petitioned for registration.

Operations have begun at the Bar Min of the Follansbee Bros. Company's new tin plant in Toronto, Ontario, recently and plans are being perfected to begin operations in all departments.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	Jan.	Jan.
U S Lib 3½%	* 20	13
	97.00	97.60
U S Lib 1st 4%	97.50	97.90
U S Lib 2d 4%	97.20	97.76
U S Lib 3d 4%	97.30	97.74
U S Lib 2d 4½%	97.32	97.80
U S Lib 3d 4½%	97.06	97.96
U S Lib 4th 4½%	97.38	97.95
U S Vle 3½%	100.12	100.22
U S Vle 4%	100.16	100.22
Argentina 5%, rts, 1909	78%	78
Belgian gold notes 6%, 1925	95%	95%
Belgium external 7½%, 1945	107%	106
Belgium external 8%, 1941	108%	107
Brazil 5%, 1914	104%	104%
Brazil, Rio de Janeiro 8s, 1946	101	101
Sao Paulo ex 8s, 1936	102%	102
Chile external 8s, 1941	101%	102%
Danish 5% rts ext A, 1946	107%	107
Denmark external 6s, 1942	94%	94%
Denmark 8s, 1945	108%	108%
Dominion Copen 5½%	104%	104
Dominion Canada 5%, 1936	97%	97
Dom of Can 10-year notes, 1929	98%	98%
Dom of Can 15-year notes, 1931	98%	98%
Dutch East Indies 8s, 1947	94%	94%
France, Bordeaux 8s, 1934	84	82%
France, Lyons 6s, 1934	84%	82%
France, Marseilles 6s, 1934	84	82%
French Togs 1941	95%	95
Italian 6½%, 1925	93%	93%
Japan 1st 4½%, 1925	87%	88
Japan 2d 4½%, 1925	87%	88
Mexico 5s, 1945	54%	57
Mexico 5s, large	51	51
Norway 8s, 1940	109%	109
Norway, Bergen 8s, 1945	106%	107
Quakerland 10½%, 1941	108%	107½
Sweden 8s, 1933	107%	107
Switzerland 8s, 1940	113	113
Switzerland, Berne 8s, 1945	107½	108
U K of G Brit 5½% cfts, 1922-100%	100%	100%
U K of G Brit 5½% cfts, 1929-100%	100%	100%
U K of G Brit 20-yr 5½%, '37, 98%	98%	98%
Uruguay 8s, 1946	104%	104%

SUGAR MERGER PROGRESS

NEW YORK, New York—Progress is reported in the proposed merging of several sugar producing companies in which the same interests are the dominant factors. These companies include Cuban American Sugar, the new Ecuador Sugar Company, West India Sugar Finance Company, Guanabano, Central Aguirre Sugar and the National Sugar Refining Company. A committee consisting of one representative of each of the companies interested has been appointed to work out the details.

BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, New York—Bradstreet's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows an aggregate of \$6,325,007,000, a decrease of 4 per cent from last year. Outside of New York there was a decrease of 8.7 per cent.

AUSTRALIAN FRUIT INDUSTRY GETS AID

Federal Government To Assist Cooperative Associations in the Formation of Pools for Canning and Selling Purposes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—The Prime Minister has announced that the federal government will assist cooperative associations in the formation of a new pool for soft fruits for canning purposes. The growers will be granted a guarantee on the basis of so much a pound, the total amount involved being about £750,000. The government insists that there shall only be one selling agency in London, as competition among the selling organizations on the London market would result in under-cutting. The Commonwealth guarantee will cover canned fruit and fruit pulp for export.

This announcement, coupled with a drop of 25 per cent in the overseas freight rate on canned fruit and a 20 per cent on canned jam, will put new courage into the soft fruit industry. Growers have been apprehensive regarding the outlook. The agreement by the federal government with the Queensland Government whereby the sugar output of Australia was placed on the market at a price far above the world's parity, has seriously affected the canning factories, which have been unable to obtain orders ahead for canned fruits and jams.

Sugar Price a Factor

Last year the Yanco State factory in New South Wales reported a loss of more than £140,000, and other concerns have also been hard hit because of the sudden fall in the price of tin plates (which caught them with a quantity on hand) the cost of certain necessary raw materials, such as sugar, and the high wages. In the circumstances the factories were not inclined to venture a great deal.

The rebate system, whereby sugar was supplied more cheaply in cases where the manufactured product was for export, was an assistance, however, and the factories expect the government to guarantee sugar supplies at reasonable rates. The annual report of one of the largest fruit firms, Henry Jones Cooperative Limited, declares that its sales have been seriously restricted owing to the high price charged for sugar by the Commonwealth Government, and that "until sugar for Australian manufacture is obtainable at lower rates there is little hope of the canning and jam-making industries being continued on a scale that will absorb all the fruit now being produced."

If the federal government had not agreed to continue the canned fruit pool, which it instituted in the previous year, the position would have been aggravated. The assistance which the pool rendered in 1920, particularly to cooperative associations, through whom the federal ministry acts, is well illustrated by the case of the Victorian Orchardists Cooperative Association. The financial aid, extended by the Commonwealth authorities, enabled this company to send a representative to London, where he obtained satisfactory prices for the whole exportable surplus of canned fruit in the hands of the association.

Australia's problem in regard to the fruit industry arises chiefly from the fact that its orchards have made rapid growth, far exceeding that of the local demand. This means that the fruit growers must look to overseas markets and to the canners. The alternative, which is known, unfortunately, to all fruit growers, is an unfortunate glut.

While the fruit grower was able to rely on the local market, he did not feel the pressure of international conditions, but now that he is entering into competition with California and other countries such factors as the wage problem, the regulation of hours of labor, freight, and sugar above world parity, assume new significance.

Pear-Cooled Pear Shipment

That Australians are not lacking in enterprise is shown by the methods adopted or under consideration in connection with fruit export. For example, the Henry Jones company have been successfully using the pre-cooling system in connection with the shipment of pears from Victoria, and in future this operation will be carried out in their own freezing chambers.

Another process, not yet adopted, is that of dehydration, which reduces fruit to one-tenth its normal weight by means of a drying plant. This process must not be confused with the activities of the Australian Dried Fruit Association, one of the most enterprising bodies in the Commonwealth. This association deals not only with currants, sultanas and lemons, but with apricots, peaches, nectarines, and pears. Its operations are mainly confined to Victoria and South Australia. The 1921 season was abnormally bad but exceptionally good prices were obtained for such fruit as sultanas. The production of fruit for the 1921 season as compared with that of 1920, as far as the association was concerned, was 9574 tons of fruit in Victoria, as against 13,685 tons for 1920, and 4601 tons in South Australia as against 5940 tons for 1920. The reported shortage of dried fruits in the United States is expected to mean a good demand for the Australian article, especially for sultanas, with satisfactory prices.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed barely steady yesterday. January 17, 1922. March 17, 1922. July 16, 1922. October 16, 1922. Spot cotton quiet, middling 18.05.

STEELS FEATURE NEW YORK MARKET

Unusual Activity Was Displayed by These Shares Yesterday and Sharp Upturns Shown

NEW YORK, New York—Buying of steel and iron shares on an unusually large scale featured dealings in the stock market yesterday. Sharp upturns of the morning for the most part were soon canceled, however, and, in the case of Gulf States Steel, a substantial loss was recorded at the close. This stock, which fluctuated 20 points on the previous day, provided the market's outstanding feature. It reacted sharply on a denial by Henry Ford of the reports that he was to purchase the company. The upward movement of steel stocks was attended by reports of impending consolidations of steel companies.

Crucible Steel, which is controlled by prominent industrial interests, was another sensational feature, rising 10% points in the early dealings, but soon falling back. United States Steel displayed the most activity in the closing hour, transactions in that issue being almost on an old-time scale.

Lackawanna, McDowell, Republic Iron & Steel, Vanadium, SICs, Sheffield, Iron Products and Colorado Fuel also made sharp advances, which were followed by reactions.

The sugar group also provided a feature, the movements in those stocks being only overshadowed by the extraordinary events in the steel division. Reports in regard to arrangements for a sugar merger embracing many prominent companies had particular influence on these stocks. Motor issues also displayed activity and strength, Chandler and Studebaker advancing considerably. Various oils and some obscure specialties also netted gains, particularly in the last hour. United States Liberty and other bonds were irregular. Call money ruled at 5 per cent. Sales total 1,200,800 shares.

The market closed with a very strong tone: Gulf States Steel 71½, off 10%; Crucible Steel 62½, up 3½; United States Steel 72, up 2%; American Sugar 67%, up 4%; Bethlehem Steel 61, up 2½; Chandler 61, up 1%; Cuban-American Sugar 19½, up 2½; Cuba Cane preferred 21%, up 2%; Houston Oil 76, up 2%; International Paper 50½, up 2%; Lackawanna Steel 49, up 1½; Midvale Steel 32, up 1%; Republic 35, up 4%; Républic Iron & Steel 56½, up 2%; Sloss Shefford 43½, up 3%; Studebaker 89%, up 1%; Vanadium 35%, up 2%.

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New Financing in Prospect

The outstanding new financing of the week was the \$30,000,000 6½ per cent general development and mortgage bonds of the Southern Railway, subscription books for which were closed almost immediately after opening, a heavy oversubscription being reported. The successful disposal of this issue is expected to result in considerable financing by carriers who are in need of funds for new equipment, etc. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, for instance, has an issue in view of \$30,000,000 5 per cent mortgage bonds, authority for the issuance of which was recently obtained from the United States Interstate Commerce Commission. The Great Northern Railway is also planning an offering of \$30,000,000, permission to issue being expected soon.

Altogether there is quite a sizable amount of new financing in prospect. While the railroads are taking the lead in seeking new funds, besides foreign governments, municipalities and public utility companies are

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

LATE START FOR GRINNELL SQUAD

Coach W. H. Saunders Handicapped in Getting His Varsity Basketball Team Ready for Missouri Valley Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

GRINNELL, Iowa—Coach W. H. Saunders has been confronted with a difficult task in building a basketball team out of the new material available in Grinnell College this winter. The local interclass basketball tournament prevented varsity practice until long after other Missouri Valley Conference teams had started. Saunders, football coach for the last two years, is coaching basketball here for the first time and is introducing a new system.

The natural result of these conditions was the losing of the first four Missouri Valley games to Kansas State Agricultural College, University of Kansas, University of Oklahoma, and University of Nebraska. Teamwork has, however, been better in each game, individual stars are developing, and college basketball fans are anticipating a much better showing in February, when most of the games will be played on the home floor.

Capt. J. W. Macy '22 has apparently won for himself one of the guard positions. C. W. Datesman '23, L. O. Janssen '23, L. D. Baker '24 and A. W. Hutchinson '24 are the strongest competitors for the other position, Datesman and Baker having played more than any others in the games of the first fortnight. J. T. Smith '23 has shown remarkable ability in practice, but will not be eligible for the team until February 1.

R. A. Fearing '23 and F. W. Benz '24 are the chief contenders for the center position, Benz also being used occasionally at forward because of his ability to throw field goals. C. C. Watson '24 and R. H. Williamson '24 have begun to show promise at center and will undoubtedly have opportunities to play during the season.

W. W. Whitehill '23 and H. W. McLain '24 are developing into an excellent team of forwards. Other candidates are Williams Herbrichtsmeier '22, H. D. Edwards '24, and P. D. Skinner '24, the latter having shown remarkable improvement in form and teamwork, this being his first year at the game. Prospects for a winning team were greatly dimmed when Dwight Garner '22, who made a remarkable record in field goals during the intramural tournament, announced that he would not compete for the varsity team. However, the basket shooting ability of the forwards will be increased decidedly on February 1 when G. B. Crittenden '24 becomes eligible. He will do much to strengthen the Grinnell College offense and turn opportunities into scores.

INTERNATIONAL EVENTS PLANNED

Football, Tennis, Golf, Track and Field Athletics Among Sports Due for Big Matches in 1922

NEW YORK, New York—International events in many branches of sport will be held in the United States this year. Two of the best-known international trophies, the America's Cup, for racing yachts, and the Westchester Cup, for pony polo, will not be in competition, but in their places will be international college football games and six-meter yacht races.

MCGILL University of Montreal, Quebec, made such a good showing in its game with Syracuse University at Toronto, Ontario, last fall that it has been in competition, but in their places will be international college football games and six-meter yacht races.

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Team races for the British-American six-meter yacht cup will be sailed on Long Island Sound off Oyster Bay, in September. The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club accepted, last December, a challenge from British yachtsmen for a renewal of the races sailed in The Solent last summer, when the British fleet was victorious. Fourteen yachts of the six-meter type now are being constructed by American yachtsmen to compete for places on the American fleet.

British powerboat men are expected to issue another challenge for the Harmsworth trophy, emblematic of the world's powerboat championship. The British challenger, Maple Leaf VII sank during the first race for the trophy at Detroit, Michigan, last year, and the American boat Miss America II had a walkover.

The Davis Cup, international lawn tennis trophy, successfully defended by the United States team at Forest Hills, Long Island, last summer, is expected to attract the court stars of no less than twelve nations. Australia, whose youthful racquet wielders showed up so well last year, finally being eliminated by the Japanese representatives, already has challenged France, Spain, England, the Argentine, India, Denmark, Canada, Czechoslovakia, and other nations may challenge.

The United States golfing championships tournaments will probably bring an unprecedented number of amateur and professional men and women players from England, Scotland, Canada, and perhaps Australia. Miss Cecilia French and British woman champion, is expected to come again to another attempt to lift the United States title, now held by Miss Marion Hollins. The players England and Scotland will send to compete in the

national amateur and the national open tournaments depend upon the result of early season tournaments.

Harvard and Yale, Cornell and Princeton—all are anxious for a renewal of the track and field meets with the combined Oxford and Cambridge team. The two international meets held in this country last year served to enliven athletic interest in all colleges, and it is understood here that the sentiment at Oxford and at Cambridge is strongly in favor of a continuance of the events.

Two international aeronautical events are on the program. The airplane races for the Pulitzer trophy and the flying-boat races for the Curtiss marine trophy will be held this fall at Detroit, Michigan. French, English and German airmen have been invited to compete in the Pulitzer race. The Curtiss trophy, offered before the war, has never been in competition.

OHIO STATE HAS TEN VETERANS

Coach Haft Selects Squad of 17 Men to Represent Buckeyes in Wrestling This Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBUS, Ohio—From the group of 40 candidates who came out for the varsity wrestling team at Ohio State University, Coach Albert Haft has selected a squad of 17. Of these, 10 are veterans. The Buckeye mat defenders opened their season of competition in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association Saturday, January 14, when University of Illinois brought its invaders to Columbus and defeated the home team, 30 to 22.

Coach Haft, who is starting his second term as wrestling mentor here, was a well-known welterweight. He wrestled under the name of Young Gotch, and built up a formidable reputation. For a number of years he was a promoter of professional wrestling tournaments.

His method of training his men is complete and comprehensive. At Ohio State the members of the squad take their workouts five nights a week. They first take a fling at the weights. Next they go on the mat for 12 minutes, take two rounds of boxing to the squad. He is showing steady improvement but is being hard pressed by Reinhardt.

145-pound class—I. H. Peterman '22, captain, B. F. Reinhart '24, C. W. Krause '24. Captain Peterman has had two years' experience on the varsity, and is one of the three "W" men on the squad. He is showing steady improvement but is being hard pressed by Reinhardt.

145-pound class—E. H. Templin '23, W. J. Heuer '23, and G. V. Gregor '24. Templin won his letter last year and apparently is the best man.

175-pound class—V. D. Young '23 and L. G. Barry '22. Barry won a "WW" last year, but it is probable that he will withdraw in favor of baseball, leaving Young as the next best wrestler.

Heavyweight class—O. E. Kiessling '23, A. J. Bieberstein '24, and O. R. McMurry '22. McMurry won his "W" last year, but Kiessling appears the best man at present. Bieberstein is young, and it is possible that he will not compete this year.

The Badgers will develop greatest strength in the 115, 135, 145 and 155-pound classes according to Coach Hitchcock.

Captain Hall won his match with the Ohio University man recently and is in excellent condition.

The Ohio State University team is without any promising heavyweights, but with Marter ready to enter against a bigger man at any time, the Buckeyes are well-defended in that class. The schedule for the season follows:

January 14—University of Illinois at Columbus.

February 11—Purdue University at Lafayette; 18 or 25—University of Cincinnati at Columbus; 22—University of Chicago.

March 4—Northwestern University at Evanston.

ARCHERS HOLD AN INDOOR MEET

Seven Men and Five Women Engage in a Novel Competition at Newton, Massachusetts

NEWTON, Massachusetts—The Newton Archers recently tried the experiment of holding an indoor midwinter meet, and the outcome was so successful that they contemplate continuing this practice in future years.

Through the efforts of one of the archers they were given the use of a building large enough to accommodate an 80-yard range and at the appointed time 12 archers appeared with their tackle, including seven men and five women.

The men shot the American round, consisting of 30 arrows at 60 yards; 30 arrows at 50 yards, and 30 arrows at 40 yards. The ladies shot the Columbia round, consisting of 24 arrows at 50 yards; 24 arrows at 40 yards, and 24 arrows at 30 yards.

Among those taking part in the tournament was Capt. C. H. Styles of Fort Sill, Oklahoma, who is in the aviation service. Captain Styles has been interested in archery for some time. The following scores were made in the afternoon shoot:

AMERICAN ROUND

Hits Score
A. Shepardson..... 83 497
C. E. Dallin..... 84 434
L. C. Smith..... 79 421
H. A. Ives..... 85 387
J. P. True..... 86 233

E. W. Frentz and Captain Styles did not keep their score.

COLUMBIA ROUND

Hits Score
Miss Dorothy Smith..... 66 228
Mrs. E. W. Frentz..... 63 308
Mrs. L. C. Smith..... 54 278
Mrs. B. P. Gray..... 50 232
Mrs. J. P. True..... 48 212

WISCONSIN HAS A STRONG SQUAD OUT

Wrestling Is a Minor Sport at This University but Its Development Indicates That It Will Soon Be a Major One

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MADISON, Wisconsin—University of Wisconsin will be represented in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association by the strongest wrestling squad in recent years, according to Coach G. D. Hitchcock, who is starting his second year at the Badger institution as coach of the sport. Three letter men are working hard for places on the squad.

Although wrestling is still a minor sport at Wisconsin, the development it has received under Coach Hitchcock's management, indicates that it may soon become a major one.

Over 110 men are reporting regularly for work, and Coach Hitchcock says he is well pleased with the manner in which the candidates are accepting his coaching methods. When he came to Wisconsin last year, he was handicapped by lack of equipment and facilities. Now he has at his disposal six new mats, six punching bags, a tub room, and a steam room. Fully 200 men can now take advantage of wrestling instruction.

The men who are showing up strongest in the various weights are: 115-pound class—E. J. Doehler '24, H. A. Allison '23, and G. F. Prudeaux '22. Of these men Prudeaux is the most experienced. He won a "WW" on last year's squad.

125-pound class—I. R. Haddoff '23, E. A. Woelfer '23, and J. S. Hess '22. Both Haddoff and Woelfer won "WW's" last year.

135-pound class—D. O. Farrand '24, L. W. Cattan '23, G. P. Schenk '24, and M. E. Schmeling '24. All of these men are inexperienced but are working in a fashion which indicates that the Badgers will be strong in that weight.

145-pound class—I. H. Peterman '22, captain, B. F. Reinhart '24, C. W. Krause '24. Captain Peterman has had two years' experience on the varsity, and is one of the three "W" men on the squad. He is showing steady improvement but is being hard pressed by Reinhardt.

155-pound class—E. H. Templin '23, W. J. Heuer '23, and G. V. Gregor '24. Templin won his letter last year and apparently is the best man.

175-pound class—V. D. Young '23 and L. G. Barry '22. Barry won a "WW" last year, but it is probable that he will withdraw in favor of baseball, leaving Young as the next best wrestler.

Heavyweight class—O. E. Kiessling '23, A. J. Bieberstein '24, and O. R. McMurry '22. McMurry won his "W" last year, but Kiessling appears the best man at present. Bieberstein is young, and it is possible that he will not compete this year.

The Badgers will develop greatest strength in the 115, 135, 145 and 155-pound classes according to Coach Hitchcock.

Early season work under Coach Hitchcock's coaching is more strenuous than Badger wrestlers have undergone heretofore. Weekly talks with the showing of holds, breaking holds, and blocking are given to the entire squad.

Every man runs 1 1/2 miles on the cinder track before he takes his practice exercises. These are followed by 20 minutes on the mat with an opponent.

Regular work is required at the punching bags. Coach Hitchcock believes they are an invaluable aid in quickening a wrestler's reaction. Each man works out four days a week. Speed and science are emphasized rather than strength.

Wisconsin's schedule is as follows:

February 11—Northwestern University at Madison; 18 or 25—University of Minnesota at Minneapolis.

March 4—University of Chicago at Madison; 18—Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa; 17-18—Conference meet at Madison.

DRAKE COACH GIVEN FOOTBALL BLANKET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa—At a recent meeting, 14 members of the Drake University football squad of last fall were awarded letters and sweaters. Numerals also were given to 22 freshmen players. A "D" blanket, purchased by members of the squad, was given to Coach O. M. Solem, University of Minnesota '14. "Coach Ossie Solem, 1921," in white letters, was the marking on the blue blanket. The following varsity men who received letters and sweaters only Long, Sartt and Niggenmyer will be lost by graduation:

Capt. Tresscott Long '22, Cecil Sartt '22, Ray Peterson '24, Albert Krueger '22, Vivian Marsh '23, Isaac Armstrong '23, Charles Denton '23, Bernard James '23, John Handstrom '24, Brooks Heath '23, James Shearer '23, Robert Peisen '23, W. G. Boeler '24, and I. G. Niggenmyer '22.

The men shot the American round, consisting of 30 arrows at 60 yards; 30 arrows at 50 yards, and 30 arrows at 40 yards. The ladies shot the Columbia round, consisting of 24 arrows at 50 yards; 24 arrows at 40 yards, and 24 arrows at 30 yards.

Among those taking part in the tournament was Capt. C. H. Styles of Fort Sill, Oklahoma, who is in the aviation service. Captain Styles has been interested in archery for some time. The following scores were made in the afternoon shoot:

AMERICAN ROUND

Hits Score
A. Shepardson..... 83 497
C. E. Dallin..... 84 434
L. C. Smith..... 79 421
H. A. Ives..... 85 387
J. P. True..... 86 233

E. W. Frentz and Captain Styles did not keep their score.

COLUMBIA ROUND

Hits Score
Miss Dorothy Smith..... 66 228
Mrs. E. W. Frentz..... 63 308
Mrs. L. C. Smith..... 54 278
Mrs. B. P. Gray..... 50 232
Mrs. J. P. True..... 48 212

NEAVLING NAMED CAPTAIN

CANTON, New York—Charles Neavling of Portland, Maine, has been elected captain of the St. Lawrence University football team for the season 1922. Neavling has played a strong game at tackle for two years.

MOORE WINS CHAMPIONSHIP

ST. JOHN'S, New Brunswick—Joseph Moore of New York, New York, International skating champion, won the Canadian title for 1922 by taking one first and one second place in the

final round of events in the national tournament at Lily Lake. He won the 880-yard event and finished close behind Donovan of St. Paul in the 3-mile race. Charles Jewtraw of Lake Placid, New York, the United States titleholder, finished second in the tournament with 60 points, and Roy McWhirter of Chicago, Illinois, third with 50 points.

WRESTLING AT WASHINGTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

IOWA CITY, Iowa—Strength in some events, a fair amount of talent in others, and unusual weakness in the weights, probably will characterize the University of Iowa track team this winter.

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Wrestling is gradually becoming a popular sport at Washington University. The sport was introduced last year upon the coming of G. L. Rider, athletic director, to the university. Though few reported for the mat sport the first year, today the men out daily number around 35.

With the sport virtually new at the Pitkay institution, little effort has been made to send the varsity team against strong competition. Furthermore, the Missouri Valley Conference does not recognize the sport as competitive activity, so that no meet is scheduled between the member teams.

The result has been hard going for Coach W. B. Bodenhamer, who is in charge of the squad.

One meet for the Red and Green University last year, is gradually becoming popular here.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

IOWA FACES A HEAVY SCHEDULE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

IOWA CITY, Iowa—Strength in some events, a fair amount of talent in others, and unusual weakness in the weights, probably will characterize the University of Iowa track team this winter.

RACIAL PROBLEM IN THE FAR EAST

Prof. W. E. Soothill Defends China for Determination to Control Its Territory, but Sees the Need of Japan to Expand

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

OXFORD, England—Speaking before the British-American Club recently in Oxford on the racial question in the Far East, Prof. W. E. Soothill said if, as it appeared, it had been difficult for nations of the same color to live together peacefully in Europe, how much greater was the difficulty of living peacefully with races of other colors, who were increasing rapidly in numbers, in knowledge and in desire to have their share of the world's good things. Racial antipathy, he said, was by no means the proud possession of the white man; it was not peculiar, but common to the race. Nevertheless, there was much to be lost and little or nothing to be gained by the development of this cult. Moreover, it was an interesting fact that most white men became fond of the races with whom they dwelt, and this feeling was reciprocated.

Considering the problem as it existed in the Far East, Professor Soothill said the subject called for the sympathetic consideration of every man who was interested in the world's welfare. India and China, he said, held half the world's population, and the greater part of this half is found in China itself. The intelligence of the Chinese, he said, was well known. They had been the civilization of the Far East. They possessed a well from which others might respectfully draw, but they have never felt called upon deliberately to share their good things with others. The Japanese went and fetched their civilization from China. So did other neighboring nations.

Japan Has Ridden Rough-Shod

"In the meantime," Professor Soothill continued, "these two nations hate each other. It is difficult to blame China, for the Japanese, in pride of new and shining armor, have ridden rough-shod over the Chinese, and more roughly still over Korea, China's neighbor and age-long tributary. Japan fought China in 1894-95, robbed her of the large and valuable island of Formosa and of her navy, secured a considerable indemnity and would have obtained Port Arthur and other important territory but for the intervention of Russia, Germany and France. China was deeply aggrieved over this war, for which she claimed there was no justification. Again, Japan fought Russia in 1902-04 on Chinese territory without a 'by-your-leave' and seized the Manchurian Railway, the Liaotung Peninsula, Port Arthur and later, Korea. In 1914, with British aid, she fought Germany in the East, and again on Chinese territory, took the German settlement at Kiaochow, together with German railway and mining concessions in Shantung."

"More potent, however, even than the love of domination was the force of economic pressure, the professor said. The Japanese people were reasonable, shrewd, hard-working, understanding, and intensely patriotic. They were less concerned with an aggressive policy than with the struggle for the necessities of life. Japan had a population of 57,000,000 to feed and clothe, a population which steadily increased by 750,000 annually. Like England, the country could not produce enough food for its people, nor had it much outlet for its surplus population."

Japanese Economic Needs

Undoubtedly, Professor Soothill stated, Japan's economic needs deserved the sympathetic consideration of both West and East, and not least, of the Washington Conference. Something would have to be done, but whatever that something might be, it seemed as if it would have to be done at somebody else's expense. A suggestion had been made, he said, that Japan should be given interests in Manchuria and Mongolia, but that did not solve the problem of the surplus Chinese.

"China claims that not only did Japan promise her to restore Kiaochow and the German concessions, but that when she, China, declared war against Germany—which action Japan approved—the lease of Kiaochow and other German privileges in Shantung immediately expired. Consequently China demands that an end be made of the Japanese military occupation of Kiaochow and Shantung, and the territory be restored to its original and rightful owner. She offers to maintain Kiaochow as an open port for the residence and trade of all friendly powers."

"China is also willing to open cities and towns in Shantung to foreign residence and trade, and to respect rights legally acquired by companies and private individuals. She definitely demands the withdrawal of Japanese police from the railway and its vicinity, and that the railway should come under Chinese control, the government to pay an agreed sum to Japan. In brief, China reasonably asks to be mistress in her own house, and requests Japan to fulfill her repeated promises and thus remove the bitter feeling which exists."

Agreement in East Essential

The primary object of the Washington Conference, Professor Soothill said, was the peace of the world through partial disarmament, and to bring about peace in the Pacific some sense of agreement in the relationships of Japan, China and Korea was essential. There were two main causes of mutual distrust and large armaments in the world—love of dominion and economic pressure. These were also the main causes of the

trouble in the Far East. As to domination, it was well known that the force behind the Japanese policy was the army, which was Prussian trained.

"One thing might reassure Japan and relieve the present tension," Professor Soothill continued, "and that is the certainty of a free market for the purchase of raw materials and for the sale of her manufactured goods. By this means she would be able to support a much larger population in her own lovely islands, where her people are much happier than they are anywhere else in the world. At the same time there can be no doubt that a changed attitude on the part of Japan would open doors that the Prussian spirit closes and bars, and that if Japan wants the trust and trade of East and West, the spirit of peace, of justice, and of friendship is the speediest and safest way to secure them."

MUSIC

Boston Symphony Orchestra

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The twelfth concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra was given on January 20. The program was as follows: Szymanski, Symphony No. 2; French Symphonic Piece from "The Redemption"; Casella, Suite from "Le Coeur sur l'Eau"; Weber, Overture to "Oberon."

The symphony, by Szymanski, played for the first time in America, might be characterized as a symphony for the violin. The opening theme is first stated by a solo violin which plays a prominent part throughout the remainder of the work and practically all the important melodic designs are confined to the first violins, in unison or divided into groups. The symphony is somewhat novel in form as it is in only two divisions, the second of which is a theme with variations so usually offered by the more conventional adagio, scherzo, and finale. This innovation is a not unhappy one, though the day of the symphonic variation is perhaps past.

The harmonic scheme of this symphony is richly chromatic, in fact, the uninterrupted flow of chromatic harmonies produces a restless and sometimes incoherent effect. The orchestra, while skillful, is also monotonous and at times thick. All the instruments seem to be playing nearly all the time, and one longs for a moment of relaxation from the ceaseless succession of notes. There are also many sequences and similar devices, which are not out of place in themselves, and yet tend to increase the prevailing monotony. The finale fugue may be a model of contrapuntal ingenuity. Its musical effect, however, was one of extreme harshness.

Gassala's suite, once more gave pleasure and confirmed the favorable impression which it made when played here last October. Mr. Monteux gave a remarkably impressive reading of the Cesar Franck Symphonic Piece, one which was in keeping with the exalted tone of the music and he also brought to Weber's overture an agreeable freshness and sincerity. This ability to rejuvenate works of the older repertory has long been one of Mr. Monteux's most noticeable characteristics. It is a great quality in a conductor appearing before the same audience week after week. The playing of the orchestra was, as usual, brilliant, particularly in the pieces by Franck and Casella.

GOVERNOR REILY'S POLICY OUTLINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Members of the commission which accompanied him to the United States are quoted as saying that E. Mont. Reily, Governor of Porto Rico, who sailed yesterday to resume his duties after two months in this country, will not change his governing policy, despite the protests of the delegation of Porto Ricans who followed him here.

It was said that Governor Reily had arranged to have a branch institution of the Farm Loan Board established in Porto Rico to lend money to the sugar planters who have felt the drop in sugar prices severely. He also considers that he averted a longshoreman's strike in Porto Rico by arranging with the steamship companies in this country that wages be raised from 25 to 30 cents an hour. And he arranged with the lines that all ships bound for the Virgin Islands touch at Porto Rico.

COMPETITION FOR ROME PRIZE

NEW YORK, New York—The American Academy in Rome has announced its annual competitions for the prizes of Rome in architecture, sculpture, painting, musical composition, and classical studies. The stipend of each fellowship in the fine arts is \$1,000 a year for three years. In classical studies there is a fellowship for one year with stipend of \$1,000, and a fellowship paying \$1,000 a year for two years. All fellows have opportunity for travel, and fellowships in music, from whom an extra amount of travel is required in visiting various musical centers in Europe, receive an allowance not to exceed \$1,000 for traveling expenses. In case of all fellowships residence and studio (or study) are provided free of charge at the academy, with board at actual cost. The awards of the prizes will be made after competitions, which in the case of the fine arts, are open to unmarried men who are citizens of the United States; in the case of classical studies, to unmarried citizens, men or women. Entries will be received until March first. Anyone who is interested should write for circular of information and application blank to Prof. Guernsey, executive secretary, American Academy in Rome, 101 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Another exhibition of notable beauty is at Keppel's, where woodcuts by John J. A. Murphy are shown. Mr. Murphy's treatment of this medium gives the impression that color values are very real to him. The velvet blacks he produces are as fine and as well-toned as in mezzotint, and his sense of decorative design is most admirable.

The week's list of exhibitions of things of beauty should include the Metropolitan Museum, whose influence in home furnishings is shown in a display of rugs, tapestries, woven hangings and sundry ornaments. There are several hundred exhibits, each of them inspired by some pattern in the museum's collections. For several years the museum has main-

ART

Mezzotints and Drawings of Eighteenth Century

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Current exhibits in the galleries strengthen the impression that beauty will be the ruling force in offerings of the present season. This shift of dominant influence is timely, for the trend of recent years had puzzled and confused the laity as to the aim and mission of art and had thrust forward the studio as a laboratory of experiment rather than as a welling source of aesthetic inspiration. It would be unjust to the great body of artists to imply that at any time they had departed from the honored traditions of their calling, while in fact they had merely suffered temporary submergence under the noisy rush of radicalism. That flood may gather fresh momentum, as has occurred frequently, but there is welcome relief from it for this season at least, during which art lovers will not be taxed with problems of planes, angles and geometrical dimensions. This is not the year for enigmas, but for direct and elevating emotional appeal.

The eighteenth century proves again a good starting point for charm of artistic performance. There are two notable exhibitions of that period. One of them is of English mezzotints at Knoedler's and the other of French drawings at Farnon's. The world may well be profoundly grateful that a century of marked major achievement was equally distinguished in the rearing of talent for reproduction. Great as were the painters of the British school of the time, they could hardly have held the eminence which safeguards their fame but for the genius of contemporary engravers, whose skill was charged with the atmosphere of the time.

The media of brush and burin were never so well attuned as then. If the great portraits had merely gone to the private walls for which they were intended, public memory would naturally have faded and become vague. Perpetuity of interest was assured by the engravers, who shared so fully in the zest of the moment that the originals were popularized for all time by reproductions, and the period thereby became epochal in British art. It happened also that the preparation of ink at that time assured a permanent quality of imprint, which cannot be promised for inks of the present day. Thus apart from the important consideration that superior painting and engraving thrived almost simultaneously, the work now shows seems as fresh, rich and mellow as it could ever have been. The mezzotints cover portraits by Reynolds, Gainsborough, Romney, Lawrence, Hopper, Stuart, Kneller and other high lights of that brilliant galaxy.

The French exhibits are even more intimate, for they bring direct messages from the group whose consummate grace distinguished the pictorial history of the gayest court Europe ever knew. Fragonard, Bernard, Poussin, Huet, Boucher, Moreau and Claude Gillot are notable among the 35 artists whose drawings are now hung. This exhibition is the first of a series of English and French drawings, which will run through the season.

Refinement of another kind, typical of an earlier period, is shown in an exhibition of hand-worked missals and breviaries, individual marriage certificates and heraldic designs, by Ernest Clegg, in the Art Center. He has learned the craftsmanship of the medieval penman, revitalizing an art which abounds in fine sense of form, balance of color and flowing grace of reed and quill. The designs are as intricate and as brilliant as those that have come down from the monastic illuminators of remote centuries.

Toulouse-Lautrec is not yet the familiar name it will become. It stands for a rare genius in creative work in Paris a generation ago. His personal duffness was in curious contrast with his artistic daring. Reared on a country estate, he knew and loved horses from infancy, and so turned intuitively after arrival in the city to the track and the circus, where he drew and painted horses with a dash and vigor no other artist had equaled. By night he drifted to Montmartre, before tourists had spoiled that district, and his sketches of life there were matchless. The Museum of French Art has brought together more than 100 examples of his work, mainly in lithographs. It is rarely attractive, for the reason that it carries clear proof of faithful and sincere portrayal of interesting phases of Parisian life, capably and pleasingly done.

Some such service has been performed for New York by Charles F. W. Mielatz, who found his diversion during a long period as instructor in etching at the school of the National Academy of Design, by jaunts within the city, with the result that 100 etchings of old and new New York are hung in the Brown-Robertson galleries. The series furnishes a pictorial and artistic record of city scenes, which should be preserved in the Public Library or the Historical Society, for there is nothing quite like it and it must certainly grow in historic value.

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A First Cabbage Lesson

Monsieur Charles Le Gros was a good trader, but his gifts were not different in kind from those of the others only in degree. They could all get enthusiastic over the points of their own goods, meat, cheese, butter, vegetables, even over a pennyworth of herbs or of carrots and turnips. They all knew them. For you perhaps to find the bad ones; but the good ones they showed you were good, and were real, and they pointed them out to you as one artist to another, enjoying themselves in the process as an artist would.

By listening hard to the sellers alone I should have learned much, but I had the buyers too.

I have not yet forgotten my first cabbage lesson. That was given me by the most elegantly dressed lady of the quarter who came to market followed by her maid bearing baskets. And I stood by the side of the vegetable stall while she chose two summer cabbages from a triangular pile on the pavement.

First she stood and looked at the heap, row by row, carefully, deliberately comparing one with another. Then having picked out by this means a certain number as worthy of further trial she proceeded to feel them carefully with her neatly gloved hand, and finally having reduced the number of competing cabbages to six, she pulled these from the pile and weighed them in her hands one against the other, turning back the outside leaves of the heart as she did so and studying it carefully. Meantime, both the owner and the maid stood by and offered suggestions which she received, or rejected as one who knew. Finally after a certain haggling between the last three she chose two cabbages, paid for them, and departed, leaving the owner amiably to build up his disarranged triangle again.

As French market sellers go he was taciturn, but even he, while giving the change and helping the maid to fit the cabbages into the basket, had remarked lyrically on its color "d'un vert si tendre, si coloré," and it had evidently pleased him that she should have chosen the very best cabbages in the pile. Moreover, he expected to have it arranged them again.

Humbly I followed after my teacher. I could not tell the principles of her first selection, for I did not know the points she was looking for and which her experienced eye had found; but I could pinch the same cabbages she had pinched and see what they felt like, and try to discover why they were chosen and the rest left. . . . But even though I did turn back the outside leaves of the heart and examine it resolutely, it kept at the heart, will its secret—"Paris Through an Attic," by A. Herbage Edwards.

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[A Letter from Gilbert White of Selborne]

Selborne, Oct. 18, 1784.

Dear Sister.—From the fineness of the weather, and the steadiness of the wind to the N. E. I began to be possessed with a notion last Friday that we should see Mr. Blanchard in his balloon the day following: and therefore I called on many of my neighbors in the street, and told them my suspicions. The next day was also bright, and the wind continuing as before, I became more sanguine than ever; and issuing forth in the morning exhorted all those that had any curiosity to look sharp from about one o'clock to three towards London, as they would stand a good chance of being entertained with a very extraordinary sight. That day I was not content to call at the houses only; but I went out to the plow-men and laborers in the fields, and advised them to keep an eye to the N. and N. E. at times. I wrote also to Mr. Pink of Faringdon to desire him to look about him. But about one o'clock there came up such a haze that I could not see the hangar. However, not long after the mist cleared away in some degree, and people began to mount the hill. I was busy in and out 'till a quarter after two; and took my last walk along the top of the pound-field, from whence I could discern a long cloud of London smoke, hanging to the N. and N. N. E. This appearance, for obvious reasons, increased my expectations, yet I came home to dinner, knowing how many were on the watch: but laid my hat and surcoat ready in a chair, in case of an alarm. At twenty minutes before three there was a cry in the street that the balloon was come. We ran into the orchard, where we found twenty or thirty neighbors assembled and from the green bank at S. W. end of my house saw a dark blue speck at a most prodigious height, dropping as it were from the sky, and hanging amidst the regions of the upper air, between the weather-cock of the tower and the top of the may-pole. At first, coming towards us, it did not seem to make any way; but we soon discovered that its velocity was very considerable. For in a few minutes it was over the may-pole; and then over the Fox on my great parlor chimney; and in ten minutes more behind my great walnut tree. The machine looked mostly of a dark blue color; but sometimes reflected the rays of the sun, and appeared of a bright yellow. With a telescope I could discern the boat, and the ropes that supported it. To my eye this vast balloon appeared no bigger than a large tea-urn. When we saw it first, it was north of Farnham, over Farnham Heath; and never came, I believe, on this side the Farnham Road; but continued to pass on the other side of Bentley, Froyle, Alton; and so to Meadowstead, Lord Northampton's at the Grange, and to the right of Alresford, and Winton; and to Rumsey, where the aerial philosopher came safe to the ground, near the Church, at about five in the evening.

I was wonderfully struck at first with the phenomenon; and like Milton's "belated peasant," felt my heart rebound with joy and fear at the same time. After a while I surveyed the machine with more composure, without that awe and concern for two of my fellow-creatures, lost in appearance, in the boundless depths of the atmosphere! for we supposed then that two were embarked in this astonishing voyage. At last, seeing with what steady composure they moved, I began to consider them as secure as a group of Storks or Cranes intent on the business of emigration, and who had . . .

" . . . set forth
Their airy caravan, high over seas
Flying, and over lands, with mutual
wing
Easing their flight . . . "

—Life and Letters of Gilbert White of Selborne," by Rashleigh Holt-White.

The Gypsies Play for a Great Musician

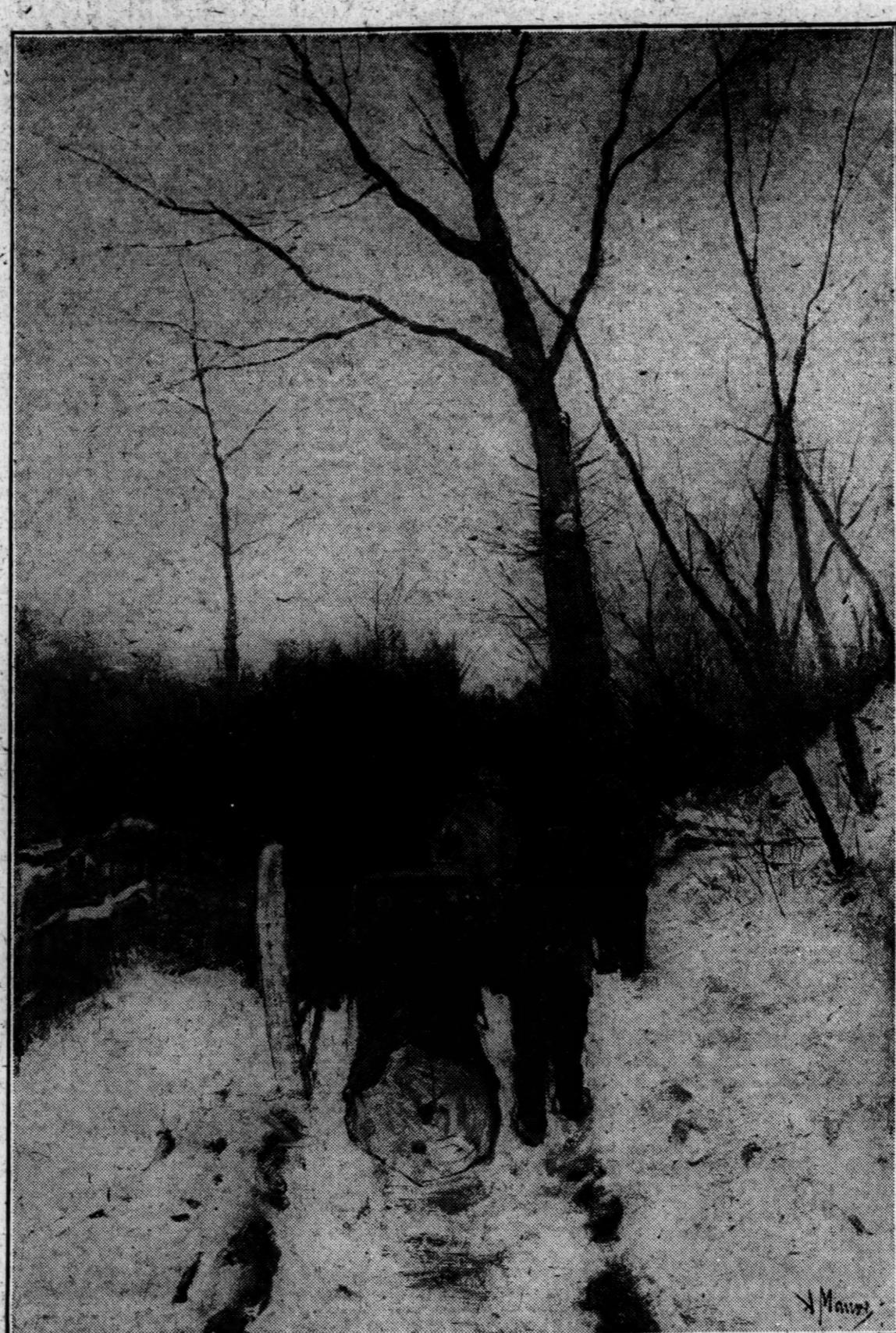
Leschetizky was very fond of excursions to the country, and on one occasion . . . six of us were invited for a two or three days' trip down the Danube as far as Pressburg.

We had to start early in the morning, and Leschetizky, who was never late, was the first one to arrive at the boat. He was happy and contented, except for the fear that some one might be late, and looked forward for a long, quiet day. His attitude of mind was of peaceful and affectionate meditation on the past and present. He had made the journey there before with Liszt and Rubenstein. He wondered if we could not find the hotel, and stop at the place where they had been together.

He wanted also to find certain gypsies that would perhaps be in Pressburg still. The Prater was the nearest place to go to hear the gypsies play in Vienna, but he reminded us that the wildest gypsies did not come near big places, and if people wanted to hear them play, they had to search for them. He thought one hardly knew how to play an Hungarian rhapsody until one had heard and appreciated the playing of the wildest band of gypsies.

The boat gilded noiselessly along, and Leschetizky talked about his colleagues, then the pupils he had had in the years since he had first made this journey. From how many corners of the earth they had come! He called himself a fortunate man.

We . . . landed in Pressburg, about five o'clock. . . . We were led around many corners and down many streets, until Leschetizky was sure we had found the small hotel where he and his friends had stopped. Now Les-



Courtesy of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

"The Timber Truck," from the painting by Anton Mauve

Leschetizky was just beginning to live and enjoy himself. He asked us reproachfully if we really must take a rest. Frau Breé thought we really ought to do so, but we all appeared again after a short time to start what was in reality another day with Leschetizky.

As we sat at the dinner table, Leschetizky called for the proprietor, and asked him if he happened to have the old registry books. Search was made for them in the cellar, where they were finally found. Leschetizky turned page after page in great excitement until he discovered the three signatures of Liszt, Rubenstein, and Ethel Newcomb.

"Look at those gypsies. They have forgotten everything but the pleasure of playing. They are magnificent!"

Leschetizky gave them more money, and they played on. He was happy. . . . "Leschetizky As I Knew Him," Ethel Newcomb.

When I take my favorite walk, through Clingendael to Wassenaer, in the spring or early summer—that walk so well known to the inhabitants of the Hague—I often think of Mauve and his light, soft silver art, that touch so delicate and sympathetic, so pleasing and artistic. The atmosphere of a pale grey-blue tone, as soft as satin; the ground covered with the finest green grass—such as grows only near the downs; the small lanky trees, birch and poplar, clothed in their scanty spring attire, and shod the wind blow from the east, there hangs over the landscape a fine, transparent veil which gives to the whole a lovely caressing mood. Should it chance, too, that the farmer was busy with his plough and harrow, or the labourer with his spade, it would seem to me as if I were walking through a gallery of pictures, and all of them signed by Mauve. The chain of soft mossy downs, which surrounds the scene, is a wall founded by and blending into a whole, worthy of the name of a great artist as Anton Mauve.

Even so I think of Daubigny when walking along the shores of the Oise, or Diaz when wandering in the forest of Fontainebleau. Again, if strolling in the neighbourhood of Hooghalen, I seem to be turning over the pages in a sketch book of Hobbema.

Mauve loved nature such as I have

been describing. Every artist has his

special taste in the matter of land-

scape; every man sees nature through

different spectacles, and every artist

according to his temperament; he (the painter) sees her, not so much by

sight as by disposition. She will ap-

pear to his mood and stir his humor

according to the vein he is in. . . .

When Mauve had found his level, so

to speak, and felt thoroughly con-

vinced in what particular line his

talent lay, he ever remained

faithful to the green fields and coun-

try lanes, to the rich meadows with

grazing cattle, and to soft grayish

downs, all so characteristic of some

parts of Holland. He studied much in

the neighbourhood of Scheveningen, not

only on the sea shore, but wandered

far inland to the so-called "Innen

Downs," which are softer and greener

than those nearer the sea, away from

the influence of wind and storm—

"Dutch Painters of the Nineteenth

Century," A. C. Loftell (ed. by Max

Roose, tr. by F. Knowles).

They became very animated. They waved to us, and the whole band bowed from time to time. The leader walked round and round our table as he played, then back, nearer his band, and they all leaned toward us as they made great crashes of crescendos or passionate diminuendos. But Leschetizky was still uneasy. After a while came a pause in the music, when people could talk and move about.

"The gypsies have a dynamic quality and rhythm that very few people have," Leschetizky began.

"But the Germans have it also!" said one of our number.

"The Germans least of all," said Leschetizky. "They have their own poetry; sentiment, sweetness, and poetry, but the real fire, and certainly the abandon of these gypsies, you seldom find among the Germans."

"Oh, Professor," protested the one addressed. "You forget D'Albert."

"Is he a German? You forget," said Leschetizky. "The Viennese have what I mean. The Poles, the Russians, and the English and Americans are not lacking in this quality. No, indeed!"

He grew more severe and masterful with every word. "The Germans would like to think they possess the qualities I am speaking about. They often pretend to have them, but their eloquence more often degenerates into declamation, and their abandon into

True Greatness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HISTORY has reckoned certain kings of this earth as great. Looking back over the category, a philosopher must be driven to ask in what, then, does greatness consist? One of these kings, Charles of Spain, was certainly a great persecutor; another, Frederick of Prussia, a great exponent of the doctrine that the state is above conscience; and yet a third, Peter of Russia, was a half madman, brutal in his exercise of power. All these examples are taken from Christian countries, and yet centuries before their day a pagan Roman thinker, by the name of Pliny, had summed up greatness in a sentence quoted with appreciation by Mrs. Eddy, on page 150 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany." "Pliny," she writes there, "gives the following description of the character of true greatness: 'Doing what deserves to be written, and writing what deserves to be read; and rendering the world happier and better for having lived in it.' Strive for the joy and crown of such a pilgrimage—the service of such a mission."

Pliny, it is evident, understood better than the monks of Yuste, the generals of Potsdam, all the politicians of Petersburg, wherein true greatness lies; for anybody who attempts to live up to the pagan's maxim must be, consciously or unconsciously, endeavoring to walk in the footsteps of the Christ. The only standard, however, of true greatness there can ever really be is the standard that measures the stature of the Christ. It is a curious commentary on Christian ethics, as understood by the annalists, that the writers of histories should have labeled these men great, when there was not one of them who did not leave behind him a trail of blood and misery. And yet all the time they had in the Book, which they claimed was the guide of Christendom, the test of true greatness in a hundred and one different forms. The writer of Genesis and the writer of Revelation are at one on this point, in the proportion of their respective understanding of the Christ. The heroes of Genesis are the patriarchs, the men who, in their day, understood most of Principle; whilst the writer of Revelation makes it perfectly clear that there is no material greatness at all, and that a man only begins to attain a knowledge of true greatness as his vision of matter vanishes in an understanding of the Christ.

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The greatest man, unquestionably, in the world today is the man who knows most of Principle, just as the greatest man in the first century of the Christian era, was not Caesar on the throne of Rome, but the Jewish carpenter answering for his life, in material insignificance, before a Roman procurator in a despised province of the empire. So little attention did Christ Jesus attract, in his hour, that the enemies and critics of Christianity have made one of their strong reasons against its acceptance, the argument that there is no historical evidence that he ever existed. It is true that a witty Irish bishop, of the last century, beat them at their own game, by proving, along their own lines, that Napoleon the Great was a myth. But the point, for the present purpose, is not the weakness of the argument, but the fact that it is only as the centuries have passed that the greatness of Jesus of Nazareth has expanded before the world. "Jesus of Nazareth," Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 313 of Science and Health, "was the most scientific man that ever trod the globe. He plunged beneath the material surface of things, and found the spiritual cause." Now, when it has been said that any man is the most scientific man who ever lived, it has been said that he is the greatest man that ever lived, when Science is properly understood as the Science of Christ, or Truth. This is the Science of Christianity, the understanding of the absolute, and the corresponding repudiation of the material. In finding the spiritual cause of things, Jesus the Christ won the title of the Christ, and proved himself to be the greatest man in the world, because he was the man who understood Truth most completely.

It is quite obvious, then, what Paul was driving at when he claimed for the Christian the Mind of Christ. But to have the Mind of Christ the Christian must put off the carnal mind, and only in the proportion in which he does this can he claim to be a Christian at all. Greatness, then, obviously lies in the degree in which the individual lets the Mind be in him which was also in Christ Jesus, and the test of this greatness is obviously the ability of the Christian to do the works which Christ Jesus did. The greatest man in the world, then, today is no politician, no lawyer, no famous artist, unless, in addition to this, he is also the man most capable of healing the sick and of demonstrating the nothingness of sin, disease, and death. The applause of the senate

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, JAN. 21, 1922

EDITORIALS

Mr. Poincaré Promises!

The huge majority by which the Chamber of Deputies welcomed Mr. Poincaré to the premiership marks him as the natural head of the national bloc. Curiously enough, this bloc was returned on the popularity of Mr. Clemenceau, at the time when he hoped to become president of the republic. Now, Mr. Clemenceau and Mr. Poincaré have been far from being political allies, and it is an ironic turn which gives the latter the advantage of all the former's efforts during the elections. Nevertheless, the temper of the bloc is the temper of Mr. Poincaré, and it is, therefore, in the natural order of things that it should welcome him to its head. At the same time it must not be forgotten that the Mr. Poincaré whom the bloc is welcoming is a Mr. Poincaré of words. This does not mean, for one moment, that the words may not become acts, but at the same time the bloc knows Mr. Poincaré as a gentleman who has stood rather in opposition to the policy of the premiers who have preceded him before the present Chambers, than as a leader who has effected anything. The main difference, for instance, between Mr. Briand and Mr. Poincaré is that they have both in theory protested that the policy of reparations must be made realizable, but that in practice Mr. Briand found this anything but easy. It now falls to Mr. Poincaré to enforce the policy which Mr. Briand failed to carry out, and when Mr. Poincaré comes to do this, he may discover that Mr. Briand was not so remiss as he imagines.

The situation, in short, is a little peculiar. Mr. Poincaré is not particularly popular either in the Chambers or in the country, but Mr. Poincaré's insistence upon reparations is popular, and as a result the unpopular man triumphs, for the moment, by reason of his avowed intentions. The question, consequently, resolves itself into this, Can Mr. Poincaré succeed in extracting reparations from Germany where Mr. Briand failed? He said himself, on Thursday, in the Chamber, that it was the height of iniquity to propose letting Germany off her debt, and that, more than this, the French budget could not be balanced until that debt was paid. Now, in stating this Mr. Poincaré was guilty, so far as the iniquity goes, of a truism; but when it comes to the question of the balancing of the French budget being dependent upon reparations, the truism is not quite so apparent. The balancing of the French budget is obviously dependent upon something, but if the necessary reparations cannot be extracted from Germany, it is obvious that that something cannot be reparations. Therefore, if sufficient reparations are not forthcoming, France must either go bankrupt, or must find another means of balancing her budget. And this last is precisely what Mr. Briand and other French statesmen have been learning to believe when translated out of opposition into office. Now Mr. Poincaré steps into the breach, with this insistence on a balance struck with reparations, and it will be intensely interesting to watch the future, and to see if Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Briand, and others, have been really deluded by Germany, and whether Germany, as Mr. Poincaré declares, is capable of paying.

Whether the Chambers are of the opinion or not that Mr. Poincaré can impose his demands upon Germany, there is no question that they sincerely hope he can. The cheering in the Chamber at the moment when he declared that Germany's insolvency was purely artificial, left no doubt at all on this score. The Premier's contention is that while Germany is all the time getting richer, the state is deliberately being kept in a poverty-stricken condition, in order that it may hold up its approaching bankruptcy to the commiseration of the world. In short that the country is surreptitiously thriving. Now everybody who knows anything at all about economics knows that such ice is particularly thin. Mr. Poincaré may be absolutely right, on the other hand he may be entirely wrong. What the ensuing months are going to show is whether he can prove that he is right. The present Chamber has still two years to run, and if Mr. Poincaré systematically extends the mailed fist in the direction of Berlin, and succeeds in any way in forcing reparations out of Germany, he will be absolutely certain of its support. But if, as time goes on, the mailed fist cannot open its palm, so as to show some gold, the temper of the Chamber may very easily change, and the deputies may discover that they made a very bad bargain when they exchanged the present Prime Minister for Mr. Briand. Anyway, it is unquestionable what Mr. Briand, after careful consideration of the conditions, obviously thinks himself. Like every other Frenchman, he was determinedly anxious that Germany should pay the uttermost farthing, but he came gradually to the conclusion that the uttermost farthing was about what Germany was paying, and that any attempt to force her to pay more would be disastrous rather than anything else.

Mr. Poincaré will, of course, have a very much easier time with the Chamber than ever Mr. Briand had. Mr. Briand was "a savage," that is to say, a man belonging to no party, who was forced to look now to the Right and now to the Left, sometimes to one aggregation of groups, sometimes to another aggregation of groups, for his majorities. He won his majorities very largely with his silver tongue, for he outshines Mr. Poincaré as a speaker, very much as Mr. Gambetta outshone his opponents. All the same, Mr. Poincaré will have the solid national bloc behind him, though curiously enough, as has been pointed out, this bloc was fashioned by one of the bitterest opponents to his claims when he stood for the presidency. It was in those days that Mr. Clemenceau cynically discovered Mr. Pams, and became the sponsor for his many virtues before the country. Mr. Pams, however, lost the election, and with his loss of it Mr. Clemenceau's interest in him ceased. "Pams," it is reported to have said, when a friend inquired immediately after his protégé, "Pams, don't speak to me about him. Let him go on making *les papiers à cigarettes*." The breach with Mr. Poincaré was not, however, healed, even though Mr. Poincaré was eventually

forced to call him to the rescue of France in the darkest hour of the war. That it has not yet been healed is proved by the fact that Mr. Tardieu, Mr. Clemenceau's most noted lieutenant, refused to join the ministry, and it may yet be that the ministry wrecked will have something to say during the present premiership.

No Isolation for Prohibition

ONE of the popular fallacies about prohibition, so far as the liquor interests have been concerned, has been the notion that the abolition of alcoholic drinks for beverage purposes was brought about in the United States by a minority of fanatics at the expense of the liberty of the individual. This error has often masqueraded as the truth in American drives against prohibition, but now that it has been detected and rendered largely ineffective in this country, it is being seized upon by the liquor interests abroad, notably those of Great Britain. It is being held up to the British people as if it proved the United States of America to be a horrible example of autocracy. Britons are being exhorted to take warning. In the public prints that are accessible to liquor propaganda, and even on the labels of the bottles in which drink is distributed, the British are being admonished "to preserve their rights in the face of the new American invasion." They are to understand, it seems, not only that their rights as Britons are threatened, but also that if these rights disappear it will be America that takes them away.

Of course, all this is pitifully illogical. To suspect the British public of any large acceptance of it would be largely to discredit British intelligence. For the comparatively few British press references that reach the United States are amply sufficient to show that if the drink evil is ever stamped out in Great Britain, it will be stamped out by Britons. The forces that are actively working for its elimination there are British forces. Witness, this very month, the statements of the Rev. J. Alfred Sharp, of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of London. He speaks of the present anti-liquor campaign in Great Britain as "raising up a new constituency of church members and citizens which will vote the drink business out of existence in years to come." He says, "Never before were the Christian churches so much in earnest about the extinction of the drink evil, or so united in their efforts to bring it about." He characterizes this movement as "a great moral crusade for national well-being," and declares that it is "not in the nature of a special stunt," but that it will "go forward from strength to strength until its ultimate object is achieved." These utterances do not indicate that America is taking any large part in the affair. And after all, the British drink trade are under no real illusions on this point. One of their own publications, intended, perhaps, for a different circle of readers than the warnings about personal liberty and individual rights, not only declares that "the long-threatened drive to make Britain dry has begun in earnest," but also avers that the contest is being led by the Wesleyan Methodists. The only suggestion here of a United States connection is the reminder that "in the United States it was the Methodists who successfully engineered prohibition."

What stands forth clearly out of all this is, first, that the liquor interests have serious difficulty in making a fair statement of even the simplest facts, no matter what phase of the prohibition question they seek to treat on, and second, that the dry movement in Great Britain, so far as there is any, is a British movement. Of course that is as it should be. It is nonsense to talk about the people of one free country undertaking to impose their notions of public policy upon the people of another free country, contrary to that people's wish. No such imposition is being anywhere attempted in the cause of prohibition. On the other hand, it would be idle to contend that the influence of one country's acceptance of a great moral self-denying ordinance, like prohibition, could be isolated in that one country. It could not be. Its effect was bound to be felt in other countries from the very beginning of its application. Its effect is being felt tremendously in Great Britain, not because there is any American invasion of that friendly domain, but because the Wesleyan Methodists and others who are, and long have been, working to dissipate the evils of drink there have taken all the advantage they could of the American experience and have not hesitated to call upon the dry protagonists in the United States for aid in the British crusade. What this means is, not that one country is seeking unduly to impose its views upon the other, but merely that individual drys of both countries are very naturally joining forces, privately, against the common moral enemy, without regard to nationalistic lines.

It is difficult to see how any fault can be found with that method of procedure, unless by the liquor interests, who are destined to have the largest experience of its effects. But the liquor interests are nationalistic only when they conceive that their cause may be benefited by some chauvinistic outcry. Their ordinary methods are international. They justify internationalism on the part of the drys. No impositions by the latter have anywhere been equal to the pro-liquor impositions attempted, more or less successfully, it appears, for the nullification of prohibitory efforts against drink in such countries as Iceland, Norway, and Finland. If the influence of the wine traders of such countries as France, Spain and Portugal can be put forth, as apparently it has been put forth, to the virtual reversal of well-defined efforts to establish prohibition by the people of the northern lands, nothing else is needed to make it evident that the contest for prohibition is essentially international. It cannot be isolated in any one country, any more than the French and Spanish wine-growers can be satisfied with profits derived only from France and Spain.

In reality it has always been a world contest, though it had little excuse for ranging itself on national lines until after the United States had furnished the example of an entire nation going dry. That achievement simply marked a stage in the world contest. It meant that thereafter a nation was to be the unit of prohibitory achievement, whereas previously the units had been merely states and neighborhoods. Those who would combat the prohibition movement in Britain or anywhere else by calling it an American invasion, are simply undertaking

to check a great moral advance by raising a barrier of unthinking nationalism across its path. But the prohibition movement is bigger than America. The United States has no sure monopoly of it, and seeks none. The country is ready to share the benefits of the policy with all others, and is equally ready to defend it against all. But the world movement for prohibition is not in the keeping of any country. It is in the hands of the prohibitionists. And they are everywhere.

The Next Congressional Elections

IF to those whose only interest in recurring state and national elections is that of the more or less passive voter it seems that one political campaign follows closely upon the heels of another, how much more frequent, or continuing, must these occasions seem to those whose political fortunes depend upon the results of the contests. Students and critics of the fundamental plan of civil government obtaining in the United States have not infrequently expressed mild disapproval of a system under which the official tenure of representatives of the people is arbitrarily fixed. It has been pointed out that a more genuinely democratic system would provide for some plan under which, with the failure of those chosen truly to represent their constituencies, or with the change of view even of the constituencies themselves, an immediate recall might be voted and other delegates or representatives chosen. No doubt there might be occasions when the application of such a system would insure a more satisfactory representation, but in the history of government in the United States it may be made to appear that, on the whole, the interests of the people would not have been better served than under the present plan providing for regular biennial elections.

The important consideration should not be overlooked that with each recurring biennial period it is possible for the voters of the congressional districts to recall their representative in the House, and for the states as often to recall one-third of the membership of the Senate. No combination of vested partisan power can withstand this wholesome provision for safeguarding the sincere, sober wishes of the people. It must be, if the record of the two houses of Congress means anything, that the people, generally speaking, regard themselves as fairly represented, else there would not appear, as does appear, the long list of members of both the House and Senate with continuing terms of service.

No steward is called upon to render a more detailed accounting than is exacted from those who undertake to speak for their constituencies in the Congress of the United States. The apparent tendency of those who have the right and the power to choose to extend, sometimes almost indefinitely, the tenure of those selected, is fairly conclusive evidence that the wishes of those represented have been regarded. When consideration is given to the varied and widely divergent economic interests of the states and districts represented, it is explained why, to the onlooker from one section of the country, it may seem that the people of another section are being ill served. And this same divergence of economic interest, when its logical effects are considered, makes more difficult of understanding the adherence to arbitrary partisan standards which has continued for so many years in the United States. Just now, on the eve of the regular congressional elections, the effort by the party in power is to fortify itself by inducing or compelling a renewal of this traditional allegiance. The task, in the light of recent independent pronouncements in both houses of Congress, is not an easy one. The members, individually, who are mindful of their responsibility to those to whom they must answer, may find it difficult to pledge an unreserved fealty to those who assume to speak with undisputed authority. There is never a tendency in Washington, no matter which of the two major political parties may be in control of the administrative offices, to yield an iota of the power with which the changing fortunes of politics has temporarily invested those who claim the right to speak and to dictate. It is because of this that the trend, all along the line, is away from, rather than toward, party solidarity. Many of the alluring fictions of party regularity have been dissipated within recent years. Perhaps the mark means less today than at any time in the past. The indications are, at any rate, that many a senator and many a representative from those districts far removed from the seat of government will prefer to go before his constituents in the forthcoming November election with the brand of approval won by faithful service to his own people, rather than with the highest department mark which party leaders might bestow.

Popular Orchestral Concerts

PIERRE MONTEUX, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, in deigning to give an extra performance once a month this season, has fallen in line with Frederick Stock, who has long led the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Emil Oberhoffer, who against odds of one sort and another is keeping the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra going, and Rudolph Ganz, who last year succeeded Max Zach in the direction of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra. In posting his show bills for five popular Monday nights, as well as for the regular twenty-four Friday afternoons and Saturday evenings, the Boston conductor accepts an idea which has been widely tested in the United States, to say nothing of other countries, and found rewarding. In acknowledging that his organization owes a service to that part of the public which is interested in music moderately, as well as that part which makes it a primary diversion, he adopts a policy which other conductors have shown to be good.

And still, the out-of-course concerts of Mr. Monteux should probably be regarded as more or less an independent procedure, and not a mere imitation of what Mr. Stock of Chicago and Mr. Oberhoffer of Minneapolis have done before him, or even of what Sir Henry Wood of London did before Mr. Stock and Mr. Oberhoffer. Granted that the Monday night extra performances may be described as a tardy development in the artistic progress of Boston, they may nevertheless prove to have certain traits that are wanting in any popular musical enterprises hitherto.

The question is largely one of programs. Which of the

symphony orchestra conductors who are offering popular series of concerts in addition to their regular schedule, hold high standards as to the music presented? To take Mr. Monteux first, and to judge him by the second of the two monthly programs he has given thus far, his standard is as high, beyond dispute, as that reached by his fellow-conductors in the United States. Indeed, it quite equals that of visiting conductors from Europe who in recent years have traveled on the American concert circuit with their own orchestras. A program that includes Beethoven's fifth symphony, Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun" prelude and Wagner's "Tannhäuser" overture, and opera arias for solo singer, is veritably near to first-class. None of the Sunday afternoon popular programs got up by Mr. Ganz this season for the Odeon audiences of St. Louis, compare in seriousness with Mr. Monteux's January program. Few of the Thursday night concerts provided by Mr. Stock at Orchestra Hall, Chicago, in former seasons, have contained such significant material; and likewise but an occasional one of the Sunday afternoon popular concerts given by Mr. Oberhoffer at the Auditorium in Minneapolis has been of such importance. In St. Louis, the selections presented are almost uniformly single movements from symphonies and other short things, with an occasional concerto, performed in its entirety by orchestra and soloist. In Chicago, a complete symphony has been now and then played, the range of choice running from Goldmark's "Rustic Wedding" symphony to Tschaikowsky's symphony No. 4 in F minor. If it is a mark of distinction for an orchestra to do without a soloist, then so much higher the rating of Chicago. For Mr. Stock has been able to interest popular audiences, unassisted by a singer or by virtuoso of the violin or the piano. In Minneapolis, Dvorák's "New World" symphony, Kallitnikoff's first symphony, and Beethoven's fifth have been performed, besides complete suites of the "Peer Gynt" and "Nutcracker" type, and many of the brighter overtures and the more highly colored tone poems.

Programs, however, are not the whole of the matter. Standards of interpretation also count. Let Mr. Monteux, when conducting the fifth symphony of Beethoven at a popular concert, put his men through their parts in a careless, uninspired manner, then vanishes all acclaim of the occasion for him. Let Mr. Ganz, on the other hand, at one of his popular Sunday matinees, arouse his players to the picturesque splendors of the "Caucasian" suite of Ippolitoff-Ivanoff, and he becomes the conductor worth people's talking about. The size and scope of the undertaking, in other words, means no more than the quality of effort that goes into it.

Editorial Notes

THE notices recently published of the most popular books now being read in the United States contain one remarkable factor which has generally been overlooked. They show that the book which is popular in the Atlantic States is also popular in California or Oregon. Boston is reading what Seattle reads, and San Francisco finds its reading tastes more or less agreeing with those of New York. And the coincidence shows itself not merely in relation to American books but to those which have an English origin. Mr. Strachey's life of Queen Victoria, for instance, is in as great demand west as it is east. How shall one account for the circumstance that these two extremes are thinking the same thoughts? Perhaps the passing of the old west has much to do with it. One is surprised in traveling through the west to find how empty are its spaces of nearly all for which it used to stand. What the old west has left behind is tradition, a wealth of color and history, and the writers who seize upon these elements for their creative works are for the most part men who dwell east of the Alleghenies.

SURELY it must long have seemed a reproach to California, the land of big trees, big peaches, big telescopes, and big ranches, that it should possess no skyscraping building worthy of the name! Of course, with the immense tracts of habitable territory within its valleys, there is less apparent need for seeking communion with the sun-swept skies than there might be, in crowded New York. Nevertheless, it seems sometimes, on viewing the Woolworth Building, that New York pied and California refused to play. But now it appears that the reproach will be lifted. San Francisco will join the game with its projected 800-foot high Crocker Building. This will be easily the tallest building on the Pacific Coast. But its claims may not stop at that. Does not the Woolworth itself measure but 780 feet from sidewalk to peak? Then of course there will be subsidiary note-comparisons with the Woolworth, which can offer forty-three miles of plumbing, two miles of elevator shafts, forty acres of floor area, and hundreds of millions of pounds weight. Truly it is a wonderful game!

JUDGING by the resignations of the state governors of South Australia and Tasmania, owing to the wide gap between their salary and the money required to maintain their official position, the dispute concerning the necessity for the continuance of state governors does not seem highly important. While the Labor Party is striving to abolish the governorship by legislation, the conservative administrations in the two states mentioned have discovered a much better way, although unintentional, of jettisoning the officials appointed to preside over the social activities of the people. It would be interesting to know if the salary of a governor-general comes within hailing distance of his expenses.

JEREMIAH HORROCKS has recently been cited as a neglected genius, and in reply his monument in Westminster Abbey has been pointed out, and a fund of the Royal Astronomical Society which is named for him and intended to commemorate the achievements which gave him his title to fame. It is just this kind of thing which would be avoided by the proposed new scholarships, on a basis somewhat similar to that of the Rhodes scholarships but for the sons of Englishmen without means. What the Chattertons and Jeremiah Horrocks want is opportunity so to exercise their gifts that memorial funds and monuments will not be necessary to perpetuate their memory. Their works should be their proper memorial.